

# ARMY NAVY JOURNAL.



GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XVII.—NUMBER 6.  
WHOLE NUMBER 888.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1879.

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## "PEABODY-MARTINI" RIFLE.



The Standard Arm of Great Britain. Adopted also by the Turkish Government and used by its Troops, with great effect, during the late war.

The Long-Range Rifle of the World.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS OF HIGH RANK, ENGAGED IN THE RECENT TURKISH WAR GIVE THE STRONGEST TESTIMONY TO THE WONDERFUL EFFICIENCY OF THE PEABODY-MARTINI RIFLES WITH WHICH THEIR OPPONENTS WERE ARMED.

General TODLEBEN states: "The number of Turkish bullets which fell among the Russian ranks, when they were still 2,000 yards away from the defenders' position, was such, that divisions which, at the outset, numbered from 10,000 to 12,000 men, were speedily reduced to a strength of from 4,000 to 5,000; in other words, they lost half their effectiveness."

Captain KOUROPATKINE, speaking of the attack upon Loftcha, states: "At 2,000 yards from the Turkish position, Russian soldiers were struck down by the defenders' bullets, and at 1,500 yards men were falling rapidly on all sides."

General ZEDDELER, of the Russian Guard, states: "The Russians began to suffer loss at 3,000 paces from the defenders' position," "at 2,000 paces men were falling rapidly, and as the attack progressed, the reserves suffered nearly as much as the firing line."

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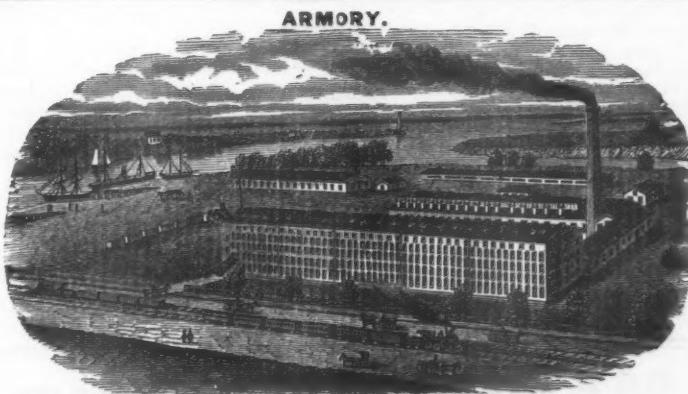
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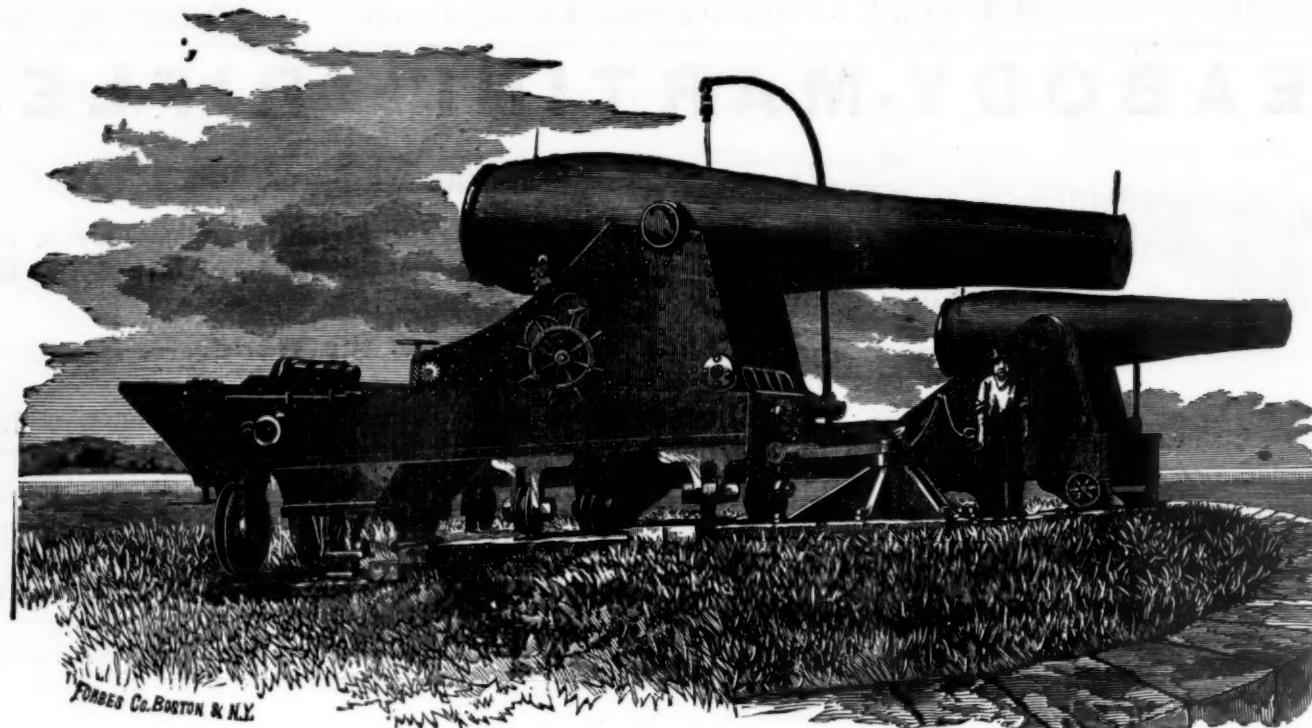
# THE SOUTH-BOSTON IRON COMPANY,

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**WORKS—South Boston.**

The above illustration is from a photograph taken at Sandy Hook of the 10-inch and 12½-inch experimental rifles, manufactured by the South Boston Iron Co. for the United States Government.

The report of the test firing is recorded in the report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1878, where Gen. Bénet states that they have proved more powerful than guns of like calibre, produced at the famous works of Krupp and Armstrong, in Europe.

The Constructor of Ordnance, U. S. A., says to the South Boston Iron Co., under date of Nov. 8, 1878: "The association of your foundry with the United States Ordnance Department has been so long, and the product you have furnished—more especially in your line of the heaviest ordnance—gives such continued satisfaction, that I have no hesitation in assuring you, that you have the entire confidence of the Ordnance Department in the executing of any work of this character entrusted to your execution." "And I venture to assert that your production of cast iron for gun construction cannot be excelled either here or abroad." "We are now sufficiently far advanced in experiments to confidently go to work with a view of introducing guns of the largest calibre, and of equal power to any of those that are fabricated in the work shops of the Governments of Europe, also the celebrated private manufacturers of Essen (Krupp), Armstrong, Whitworth and Firth." "The table of 'powers' will show that our ordnance—as far as developed, calibre for calibre—have equal powers at least with those of Europe." "Their endurance, as far as tested (see reports of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., of 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877) are all that could be desired."

Kind of gun.	Table of Comparative Power of American and European Heavy Rifled Ordnance.							
	Calibre, Inches.	Weight of gun, Tons.	Length of bore, Inches.	Charge of powder, Pounds.	Weight of shot, Pounds.	Muzzle velocity, Feet.	Pressure per square inch, pounds.	Energy per inch of shot's circumference, at—
English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube.....	12	35	102.5	110	700	1300	52,864	217.7 184 157.5 126.6 124.3
Krupp B. L. Steel.....	12	35.30	292.107	110	664	1339	59,106	215.9 180 153.6 120.3 118.5
Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped.....	12.6	37	252	110	770	1220	19,845	300 8 171.4 147.9 130.3 113.4
American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube.....	12.95	40	227	110	700	1403	31,750	948.4 905 8 173.9 147.0 127.7
English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube.....	10	18	145.5	70	400	1364	17,040	164.8 133.9 109.7 98.9 76.4
Krupp B. L. Steel.....	10	19.44	169.6	66	374	1436	.....	167.9 132.7 107.5 98.0 74.6
Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped.....	9.448	17	157.5	66	330	1426.8	39,000	157 133.7 99.6 88.4 60.8
French B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped, and tubed.....	9.409	18.8	162.55	61.74	317.6	1427	.....	150 117 98.8 76.5 64
American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube.....	10	18	147.22	70	400	1381	28,600	168.4 135.6 111.5 98.8 79.7

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## THE ARMY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Comdr-in-Chief  
George W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States,  
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adjt.-General.

G. O. 91, H. Q. A., Aug. 29, 1879.

Directs Division Commanders to cause a reduction of the number of civilian Quartermaster's clerks, including copyists, and prescribes the new limits of this class of employees, the total being 110. The compensation of the employees to be retained will be as follows:

Chief clerks, \$150 per month, or \$1800 per year.  
Third class clerks, \$100 per month, or \$1200 per year.  
Second class clerks, \$90 per month, or \$1080 per year.  
First class clerks, \$80 per month, or \$960 per year.

But one chief clerk will be allowed in the office of any officer of the Q. M. Dept., and then only where such chief clerk has several clerks under his direction. Not more than one-third of the clerks in any one office or Department will be rated as third class (\$100 per month), and not more than one-third as second class (\$90 per month); the remainder will be rated as first class (\$80 per month).

G. O. 92, H. Q. A., Sept. 3, 1879.

Announces that in accordance with the order of the President, the name of William A. Hammond will be entered upon the retired list of the Army as Surgeon-General, to date from Aug. 27, 1879.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—The Division Commander, accompanied by the Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief Quartermaster, Acting Judge-Advocate, and Engineer Officer, of the Military Division of the Pacific will visit Fort Point, officially, on Thursday, Aug. 21 (S. O. 101, Aug. 20, M. D. P.)

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Roger Jones, Asst. Insp.-Gen., is detailed to inspect certain clothing and equipage on hand at the Jeffersonville Depot of the Q. M. Dept., Jeffersonville, Ind., for which Captain Addison Barrett, Military Storekeeper, is responsible (S. O., Sept. 5, W. D.)

Col. Nelson H. Davis, Insp.-Gen. of the Div. of the Atlantic, will proceed to Creedmoor, Long Island, and inspect the camps of the U. S. Army Rifle Teams, with a view to ascertain whether they are properly supplied in all respects for the purposes for which they have been sent there (S. O. 59, Sept. 8, M. D. A.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. Andrew J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M., will proceed to Baton Rouge Bks., La., on public business (S. O. 137, Sept. 6, D. S.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Com. Sergt. James Graham, now at the Leavenworth Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will be relieved from duty at that post, and proceed to Fort Sill, Ind. T., for duty, to relieve Com. Sergt. Edward Rain, who will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., for duty (S. O., Sept. 4, W. D.)

Capt. Charles A. Woodruff will proceed hence to Ft. Riley, Junction City, and Emporia, Kas., on public business connected with the Subsistence Dept. (S. O. 170, Sept. 2, D. M.)

The Comdg' Gen. Dept. of the East will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Com. Sergt. Rudolph Wolfer, to take effect upon the arrival of Com. Sergt. Edward Rain at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. At the expiration of this furlough Com. Sergt. Wolfer will report to the Com. Gen. of Subsistence in Washington, D. C. (S. O., Sept. 4, W. D.)

Com. Sergt. Charles R. Munson (recently appointed from 1st Sergt. Co. I, 22d Inf.), will proceed to Fort Davis, Texas, for duty (S. O., Sept. 8, W. D.)

Com. Sergt. Elliott Derby is relieved from duty at Fort Davis, Texas, and will proceed to Fort Concho, Texas, for duty, to relieve Com. Sergt. John Hessler, who will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty (S. O., Sept. 8, W. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for ten days is granted Lieut.-Col. John Campbell, Surg., Medical Director Dept. of South (S. O. 135, Sept. 3, D. S.)

During the absence of Surg. John Campbell Asst. Surg. John Brooke is assigned as the Acting Medical Director of the Dept. of South (S. O. 135, Sept. 4, D. S.)

Lient. J. M. Banister, Asst. Surg., relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and assigned to duty at Fort Reno, Ind. T. (S. O. 171, Sept. 3, D. M.)

Hosp. Steward Frederick G. Walters, now at Fort Snelling, having reported by letter to Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota, is assigned to duty at Fort Stevenson (S. O. 97, Sept. 3, D. D.)

Hosp. Steward William Richardson is assigned to duty at Fort Sill, Ind. T., and will report to the C. O. for duty (S. O. 172, Sept. 4, D. M.)

Asst. Surg. Charles Smart is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, and will report for temporary duty to the President of the National Board of Health, Washington, D. C., for chemical and microscopic work connected with sanitary investigations (S. O., Sept. 4, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. D. M. McPherson will report to the C. O. Co. D, 12th Infantry, for temporary duty. Upon the completion of the duty assigned Co. D, by par. 4, S. O. 88, c. s., from Dept. of Arizona, A. A. Surg. McPherson will return to his proper station. A. A. Surg. J. J. Carroll is relieved from duty at Fort McDowell, A. T., and will report to the C. O. Fort Bowie, A. T., for duty at that post (S. O. 101, Aug. 25, D. A.)

Upon the recommendation of A. A. Surg. A. C. Bergen, in charge of Capt. Robert E. Johnston, 1st Inf., reported insane, Orders No. 74, dated Fort Hale, D. T., Sept. 1, 1879, are so modified as to direct A. A. Surg. Bergen and Sergt. William J. Dean, Co. G, 1st Infantry, to accompany Capt. Johnston, to Washington, D. C., instead of Steubenville, Ohio. After having completed the above duty Doctor Bergen and Sergt. Dean will return to their station, Fort Hale, D. T. (S. O. 96, Sept. 7, M. D. M.)

Asst. Surg. A. C. Girard will proceed to join his proper station (S. O., Sept. 8, W. D.)

Asst. Surg. Ezra Woodruff, member G. C.-M. Fort Stockton, Tex., Sept. 10 (S. O. 187, Sept. 2, D. T.)

Asst. Surg. J. L. Powell, member G. C.-M. Fort Griffin,

Tex., Sept. 22 (S. O. 188, Sept. 3, D. T.)  
Asst. Surg. H. O. Paulding, member G. C.-M. Fort McHenry, Md., Sept. 9 (S. O. 185, Sept. 5, D. E.)

Surg. J. H. Janeway is detailed a member of the Board of Officers convoked by par. 1, S. O. 26, c. s., from M. D. A., vice Asst. Surg. J. P. Kimball, under orders for the Mil. Div. of the Missouri (S. O. 59, Sept. 8, M. D. A.)

Surg. J. H. Janeway is assigned to duty as Post Surgeon at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and as Attending Surgeon at Div. and Dept. Hdqrs, and for Governor's Island, outside of Fort Columbus. He will relieve Asst. Surg. James P. Kimball (under orders for the Dept. of the Platte), of his duties as Attending Surgeon. Asst. Surg. Henry S. Turrill is assigned to duty, temporarily, as assistant to the Attending Surgeon at Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, and to the Post Surgeon, Fort Columbus (S. O. 58, Sept. 5, M. D. A.)

Major J. W. Williams, Surg., member G. C.-M. Fort Sill, I. T., Sept. 15 (S. O. 171, Sept. 3, D. M.)

The operation of so much of par. 3, S. O. 195, August 25, 1879, from the War Dept., as relates to Asst. Surgeon R. S. Vickery is suspended until Oct. 4, 1879 (S. O., Sept. 9, W. D.)

Asst. Surg. J. M. Banister is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., for duty; A. A. Surg. J. H. Page is relieved from duty at Fort Supply, I. T., and will proceed to Fort Wallace, Kansas, for duty (S. O. 171, Sept. 3, D. M.)

Asst. Surg. Wm. R. Steinmetz, having been found incapacitated for active service, he is granted leave of absence until further orders, on account of disability.

PAY DEPARTMENT.—The following assignment of Paymasters, for payment on muster rolls of Aug. 31, are made: Maj. Joseph H. Eaton, Forts Canby, W. T., and Stephens, Ore.; Major James P. Canby, Vancouver Bks., Vancouver Arsenal, and Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major William M. Maynadier, Fort Lapwai, Camp Howard, and Fort Ceer d'Ale, I. T., and Fort Colville and Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 108, Aug. 21, D. C.)

The leave of absence granted Col. Daniel McClure, Chief Paymaster Dept. Mo., is extended ten days (S. O. 170, Sept. 2, D. M.)

Major Daniel R. Larned, P. D., is relieved from temporary duty in Washington, D. C., and will report for duty to the Commanding General Dept. of the Columbia (S. O., Sept. 3, W. D.)

Major Henry B. Reese will proceed to and pay the recruits now at Fort Snelling (S. O. 96, Sept. 1, D. D.)

Paymasters T. C. H. Smith and G. W. Baird will proceed, as soon after the 3d instant as practicable, to pay the troops in the District of New Mexico to Aug. 31, 1879, as follows: Major Smith, at Forts Marcy, Wingate, Union, N. M., and Lewis, Colo.; Major Baird, at Forts Stanton, N. M., Blas, Texas, Bayard, and Ojo Caliente, N. M. (S. O. 84, Sept. 1, D. N. M.)

Paymaster W. A. Rucker will pay the troops stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and at the Leavenworth Military Prison to Aug. 31, 1879; Paymaster W. H. Johnston will pay the troops stationed at the Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, Mo., and Jefferson Bks., Mo., to Aug. 31, 1879. On completion of these payments he will proceed to Baxter Springs, Kas., and Vinita, Fort Gibson and Sill, Ind. T., for the purpose of paying the troops at those points to Aug. 31, 1879. Paymaster W. R. Gibson will proceed to Forts Riley, Hays, and Wallace, Kas., and Forts Garland, Lewis, and Lyon, Colo., and Coffeyville, Kas., for the purpose of paying the troops at those points to Aug. 31, 1879. Paymaster Frank Bridgman will pay the troops stationed at Chicago, Ill., to Aug. 31, 1879, and, on completion of this payment, proceed to the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and pay the troops at that point to Aug. 31, 1879. Paymaster J. A. Brodhead will proceed to Fort Dodge, Kas., Fort Supply, I. T., Fort Elliott, Texas, Cantonment on North Fork Canadian River and Fort Reno, I. T., and Arkansas City and Wichita, Kas., for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at those points to Aug. 31, 1879 (S. O. 171, Sept. 3, D. M.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—By authority of the Secretary of War, a Board of Engineers is hereby constituted, to be stationed at New York City, and to consist of the following officers: Col. John G. Barnard, Col. Z. B. Tower, Col. John Newton, and Major Henry L. Abbot. It shall be the duty of the Board to plan or revise, as may be directed by the Chief of Engineers from time to time, projects of permanent fortifications required for the defence of the territory of the United States, and works of river and harbor improvement; also to consider and report upon such other matters as may be referred to it by the Chief of Engineers. It shall also be the duty of the members of the Board, whenever required by the Chief of Engineers, to inspect and report upon any of the works of construction or other of the operations of the Engineer Department. The inspection reports to be made to the Board, and by it submitted to the Chief of Engineers with such remarks as it may deem proper. Two members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but its final decisions in important matters must be sanctioned by a majority of its members. Whenever the defence or improvement of any particular locality, or other work, is under consideration, the local engineer may be associated with the Board as a member thereof, if, in the opinion of the Chief of Engineers this can be done consistently with his other duties. A dissenting member may present his views or project through the Board to the Chief of Engineers with drawings and estimates. The reports of the Board will be made to the Chief of Engineers. It will keep a journal of its proceedings and will on the first day of each month report to him the movements of its members, and a brief statement of the occupation of the assembled Board. Mileage of members of the Board may be drawn on orders of the Senior Officer, or a resolution of the Board; payment of the same to be made from the appropriation for works of River and Harbor Improvement when the travel is on duty connected with such works. The Board of Engineers for Fortifications constituted by Engineer Order No. 35 of May, 1867, is hereby dissolved. The funds, records, maps, plans, and other public property pertaining to it will be turned over to the Board constituted by this order, and the unfinished business of the former will devolve upon the latter Board (G. O. 6, Sept. 2, Hdqrs Corps of Engineers.)

Leave for fifteen days granted Col. James H. Simpson (S. O. 92, Hdqrs C. of E.)

2d Lieut. George M. Derby's leave for seven days extended seven days (S. O. 93, Hdqrs C. of E.)

Capt. Jas. W. Cuyler granted twenty days leave (S. O. 94, Hdqrs C. of E.)

Capt. D. W. Lockwood granted fifteen days leave (S. O. 100, Hdqrs C. of E.)

Major Jared A. Smith, C. E., is granted leave of absence for fourteen days (S. O. 104, Sept. 5, C. E.)

Leave of absence for three months, to take effect from date of being relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, is

granted the following named officers: 2d Lieuts. Frederic V. Abbot, Thomas L. Casey, Theodore A. Bingham, and Additional 2d Lieut. Gustav J. Fieberger (S. O., Sept. 5, W. D.)

The leave of absence granted Capt. J. W. Cuyler is extended five days (S. O. 107, Sept. 10, C. E.)

CHAPLAINS.—The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain Moses J. Kelley is extended four months (S. O., Sept. 4, W. D.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted Chaplain Osgood E. Herrick, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 153, Sept. 3, D. E.)

## THE LINE.

### CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending September 6, 1879:

Co. H, 9th Cav., from Fort Stanton to Fort Bayard, N. M. Co. K, 11th Inf., from Fort Bennett to Fort Sully, Dakota. Co. B, 25th Inf., from San Felipe to Fort Stockton, Tex.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters and D, Camp Howard, Idaho T.; A, B, K, M, Camp Winfield Scott, W. T.; C, Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G, Fort Boise, Idaho T.; I, Fort Hallieck, Nev.; H, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L, Fort Klamath, Ore.; E, Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.; F, Fort Harney, Ore.

Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Bidwell, Cal., was tried: 2d Lieut. C. C. Norton, 1st Cav. Charge—Violation of 40th Article of War. Specification—That being on duty at Fort Bidwell, as officer of the day, he did without leave or urgent necessity quit his guard and post to go to Lake City, Cal. He was found guilty and sentenced "To be suspended from rank and command for one month and confined to the limits of his post for the same period." The Department Commander (Major-General McDowell) approved the proceedings and findings and remarked as follows thereto: "It appears from the remarks of the Court, in connection with the sentence, that it found in the case mitigating circumstances, which induced it to extreme leniency. If the accused, at the time the alleged offence was committed, was for good and sufficient reasons irresponsible for his act, the finding should have divested it of criminality. If the irresponsibility claimed did not exist, the sentence should have been commensurate with the offence. The sentence is therefore disapproved. The officer will be returned to duty with his company" (G. C.-M. O. 60, Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal., 1879.)

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. Frank K. Ward will repair to Washington, D. C., and report to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for assignment to duty (S. O., Sept. 6, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month. 2d Lieut. Charles C. Norton, pending the consideration by the War Department of the resignation of his commission as 2d Lieutenant, U. S. A. (S. O. 102, Aug. 22, M. D. P.)

Three months, 2d Lieut. Anson L. Mills, to take effect when relieved from the U. S. Military Academy (S. O., Sept. 5, W. D.)

Resigned.—The resignation of 2d Lieut. Charles C. Norton has been accepted by the President to take effect Sept. 4, 1879 (S. O., Sept. 6, W. D.)

2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters and C, G, M, Fort Custer, M. T.; A, B, E, I, Fort Keogh, M. T.; D, F, K, Fort Ellis, M. T.; H, L, Fort Assiniboino, M. T.

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters and D, F, Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; B, Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.; A, C, H, I, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K, M, Fort Sidney, Neb.; E, Fort Fred Steele, Wy. T.; L, Fort McPherson, Neb.

Detached Service.—Capt. P. D. Vroom, member, G. C.-M. Fort Omaha, Neb., Sept. 4 (S. O. 76, Aug. 30, D. F.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Charles A. H. McCauley, Fort Fred Steele, Wy. T., one month (S. O. 97, Sept. 8, M. D. M.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters and A, D, K, L, M, Fort Clark, Tex.; G, H, Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C, F, Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I, Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B, Fort Elliott, Tex.; E, Fort Duncan, Tex.

\* In the field.

\* On temporary duty at Fort Reno, Ind. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. Wirt Davis, 2d Lieut. A. M. Patch, members, G. C.-M. Fort Sill, Ind. T., Sept. 15 (S. O. 171, Sept. 3, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, 1st Lieut. James Parker, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 187, Sept. 2, D. T.)

Resigned.—The resignation of 1st Lieut. Wentz C. Miller has been accepted by the President to take effect Sept. 2, 1879 (S. O., Sept. 4, W. D.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A, B, D, F, I, M, Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.; C, E, K, Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; H, Fort McPherson, Neb.; G, L, Fort Washakie, Wy. T.

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters and M, Fort Lowell, A. T.; A, G, Fort Grant, A. T.; B, Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C, L, Fort Bowie, A. T.; E, D, Fort Apache, A. T.; H, K, Fort Verde, A. T.; I, Fort McDowell, A. T.; F, Camp Thomas, A. T.

To Join.—Col. Eugene A. Carr is relieved from the Retiring Board in session at New York City, and is ordered to join his regiment in Arizona.

Assigned.—Major David Perry, having reported for duty in Dept. of Arizona, is assigned to the command of Fort Bowie, A. T. (S. O. 103, Aug. 27, D. A.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and A, C, E, G, H, M, Fort Meade, D. T.; I, L, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; F, K, Fort Totten, D. T.; B, D, Fort Yates, D. T.

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters and G, H, \* Fort Ringgold, Tex.; C, D, \* I, L, Fort Brown, Tex.; A, B, K, M, Fort Clark, Tex.; E, San Diego, Tex.; F, Fort McIntosh.

\* In the field.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. N. B. Sweitzer and Capt. S. M. Young, members, G. C.-M. Fort Griffin, Tex., Sept. 22 (S. O. 188, Sept. 3, D. T.)

Capt. J. D. Stevenson will conduct a detachment of recruits from San Antonio, Tex., to Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 186, Sept. 1, D. T.)

1st Lieut. F. E. Phelps will conduct detachment of recruits from San Antonio, Tex., to Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 186, Sept. 1, D. T.)

To Join.—Capt. J. D. Stevenson, late a member G. C.-M. convened by par. 2, S. O. 87, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, will proceed to, and join his company at, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 188, Sept. 3, D. T.)

**9TH CAVALRY**, Colonel Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L, Fort Bliss, Tex.; F, M, Fort Stanton, N. M.; A, B, C, G, H, Fort Bayard, N. M.; E, Fort Union, N. M.; I, Fort Wingate, N. M.; D, K, Fort Lewis, Colo. + In the field.

*Leave Extended.*—1st Lieut. Patrick Cusack, Fort Bayard, N. M., one month (S. O. 95, Sept. 6, M. D. M.)

**10TH CAVALRY**, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D, F, \* M, \* Fort Concho, Tex.; G, I, Fort Sill, I, T; C, H, K, \* Fort Davis, Tex.; B, L, \* Fort Stockton, Tex.; E, San Felipe, Tex.; A, Fort Elliott, Tex. + In the field.

*Detached Service.*—2d Lieut. Calvin Esterly, member, G. C.-M. Fort Stockton, Tex., Sept. 10 (S. O. 187, Sept. 2, D. T.) Major G. W. Schofield, 2d Lieuts. T. W. Jones and J. S. Jouett, members, G. C.-M. Fort Sill, Ind. T., Sept. 15 (S. O. 171, Sept. 3, D. M.)

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, Capt. George A. Armes, Fort Stockton, Tex. (S. O. 186, Sept. 1, D. T.)

**1ST ARTILLERY**, Colonel Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B, E, F, K, Fort Adams, R. I.; I, Fort Warren, Mass.; C, M, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H, Fort Preble, Me.; L, Fort Independence, Mass.; G, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, D, Fort Columbus, N. Y. II.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. Samuel S. Elder, member, and 1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 8 (S. O. 154, Sept. 4, D. E.)

Capt. Royal T. Frank, Chandler P. Eakin, 1st Lieuts. Richard G. Shaw, Allyn Capron, Henry M. Andrews, 2d Lieuts. Thomas C. Patterson, Albert Todd, members, and 1st Lieut. John W. Dillenbeck, R. Q. M., J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Adams, R. I., Sept. 9 (S. O. 156, Sept. 6, D. E.)

*Transferred.*—2d Lieut. Adam Slaker from Bat. A to Light Bat. K, vice 2d Lieut. Joseph S. Oyster, from Light Bat. K to Bat. A (S. O., Sept. 6, W. D.)

**2ND ARTILLERY**, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.—Headquarters and A, D, M, Fort McHenry, Md.; C, Fort Johnston, N. C.; E, G, San Antonio, Tex.; K, Fort Monroe, Va.; B, H, Washington, Arsenal, D. C.; I, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; F, L, Fort Clark, Tex.

*Detached Service.*—2d Lieut. Edward E. Gayle will, upon completion of his examination by the Board of Ordnance Officers under S. O. 193, Aug. 22, 1879, from the War Dept., return to Hdqrs Mil. Div. of the Atlantic and report to the Commanding General of that Division (S. O., Sept. 3, W. D.)

1st Lieut. J. H. Gifford, member, G. C.-M. Fort Griffin, Tex., Sept. 22 (S. O. 188, Sept. 3, D. T.)

1st Lieut. George Mitchell and 2d Lieut. E. D. Hoyle, members, G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 8 (S. O. 154, Sept. 4, D. E.)

Lieut.-Col. Albion P. Howe, Capt. Joseph G. Ramsey, 1st Lieuts. John C. Scantling, J. E. Eastman, Clarence O. Howard, Adj't., Edgar S. Dudley, members, and 1st Lieut. Louis V. Caziaro, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort McHenry, Md., Sept. 9 (S. O. 155, Sept. 5, D. E.)

The journey performed, Aug. 7, 1879, by Capt. F. B. Hamilton from Fort Porter to Fort Ontario, N. Y., returning from Court-martial service, is confirmed (S. O. 156, Sept. 6, D. E.)

2d Lieut. E. E. Gayle will proceed to Creedmoor, Long Island, and report to Capt. Henry G. Litchfield for rifle practice (S. O. 157, Sept. 8, D. E.)

*Leave of Absence.*—Eighteen days, 1st Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley, Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 158, Sept. 9, D. E.)

*Revoked.*—So much of par. 1, S. O. 193, Aug. 22, from the War Dept., as directs 2d Lieut. Victor H. Bridgman to report to the Board of Officers appointed by S. O. 187, Aug. 12, from the W. D., is revoked (S. O., Sept. 4, W. D.)

So much of par. 1, S. O. 193, Aug. 22, from the War Dept., as relates to 2d Lieut. William T. Howard, is revoked (S. O., Sept. 4, W. D.)

To *Join*.—1st Lieut. Frank C. Grugan will be relieved from signal duty as soon as 1st Lieut. F. K. Ward, 1st Cav., shall have reported to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for such duty, and will proceed to join his battery (S. O., Sept. 6, W. D.)

*Transferred.*—2d Lieut. Wright P. Edgerton from Bat. E to Light Bat. A, vice 2d Lieut. William A. Simpson, from Light Bat. A to Bat. E (S. O., Sept. 6, W. D.)

**3RD ARTILLERY**, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C, D, L, M, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A, Fort Monroe, Va.; E, J, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B, Fort Niagara, N. Y. H., Madison Bks, N. Y.; K, Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; F, G, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

*Change of Station.*—Major Richard Lodor is assigned to special duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., until May 1, 1880, and will report to the C. O. of the school accordingly (S. O., Sept. 9, W. D.)

*Detached Service.*—Major Richard Lodor, 1st Lieut. C. W. Harrold, and 2d Lieut. Lawrence L. Bruff, members, G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 8 (S. O. 154, Sept. 4, D. E.)

1st Sergt. William Murray, Bat. F, will proceed from Creedmoor, Long Island, to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and report to the C. O. of that post (S. O. 158, Sept. 6, D. E.)

*Leave of Absence.*—Fifteen days, Capt. Edward R. Warner, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 157, Sept. 8, D. E.)

*Transferred.*—1st Lieut. William A. Kobe, Jr., from Bat. K to Light Bat. C, vice 1st Lieut. William E. Birkhimer, from Light Bat. C to Bat. K; 1st Lieut. James O'Hara from Bat. M to Light Bat. C, vice 1st Lieut. Clarence A. Postley, from Light Bat. C to Bat. M; 2d Lieut. Henry R. Lemly from Bat. E to Light Bat. C, vice 2d Lieut. George P. Scriven, from Light Bat. C to Bat. E (S. O., Sept. 5, W. D.)

*Non-Com. Officers.*—1st Sergt. William Murray, Bat. F, is relieved from duty at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., in connection with rifle practice, and will proceed to join his battery at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H. (S. O. 158, Sept. 9, D. E.)

**4TH ARTILLERY**, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters and H, E, Angel Island, Cal.; C, L, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M, Fort Stevens, Or.; G, Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, K, Fort Point, Cal.; F, Point San Jose, Cal.; B, D, Presidio, Cal.

*Detached Service.*—1st Lieut. William Everett will proceed to Fort Canby, W. T., and transfer all public property at that post, for which he is responsible, to Capt. Arthur Morris, upon the completion of which he will return to the station of his company (S. O. 109, Aug. 21, D. C.)

1st Lieut. Peter Leary, Jr., 2d Lieuts. James M. Jones and J. T. French, Jr., members, G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 8 (S. O. 154, Sept. 4, D. E.)

*Leave of Absence.*—Three months, to take effect from date of being relieved from duty at the Military Academy, 2d Lieut. Walter S. Alexander (S. O., Sept. 5, W. D.)

*Rejoin.*—2d Lieut. Howard A. Springett, now at Fort Point San Jose, Cal., will report for duty with his company on Aug. 21 (S. O. 100, Aug. 18, M. D. P.)

*Transferred.*—1st Lieut. Harry R. Anderson from Bat. H to Light Bat. B; 2d Lieut. Harrison G. Ollis from Bat. E to Light Bat. B, vice 2d Lieut. George L. Anderson, from Light Bat. B to Bat. E (S. O., Sept. 6, W. D.)

**5TH ARTILLERY**, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and B, D, E, F, I, L, M, Atlanta, Ga.; A, K, St. Augustine, Fla.; G, H, Key West, Fla.; C, Fort Monroe, Va.

*Detached Service.*—Major Richard Arnold, Act. Asst. Insp.

Gen. of the Dept. of the East, will proceed to inspect the posts of Forts Hamilton, Wadsworth and Schuyler, N. Y. H., and all property theret要求 the action of an inspector (S. O. 158, Sept. 9, D. E.)

*Leave Extended.*—2d Lieut. Granger Adams, ten days (S. O. 188, Sept. 8, D. S.)

*Transferred.*—1st Lieut. Garland N. Whistler from Bat. H to Light Bat. F, vice 1st Lieut. Anthony W. Vogdes, from Light Bat. F to Bat. H (S. O., Sept. 6, W. D.)

**1ST INFANTRY**, Colonel William R. Shafter.—Headquarters and A, C, E, I, Fort Randall, D. T.; B, G, Fort Hale, D. T.; D, F, H, K, Fort Meade, D. T.

*Change of Station.*—Col. Wm. R. Shafter will, upon joining his regiment under the operation of par. 9, S. O. 142, from H. Q. A., take station at Fort Randall, D. T., and relieve 2d Lieut.-Col. Lugenbeel, in command of that post. Lieut.-Col. Lugenbeel will repair to Fort Hale, D. T., and assume command of that post (S. O. 97, Sept. 3, D. D.)

*Transferred.*—On his own application, approved by his regimental commander, 1st Lieut. Robert G. Armstrong is transferred from Co. G to Co. C, vice 1st Lieut. Frederick M. Lynde, hereby transferred from Co. C to Co. G (S. O., Sept. 4, W. D.)

*Non-Com. Officers.*—Sergt. William J. Dean, Co. G, will return to his station at Fort Hale, D. T. (S. O., Sept. 9, W. D.)

*A Sad Incident.*—A Yankton, Dakota, despatch of Sept. 5 says: "Col. R. E. Johnson, of the 1st Inf., and commanding officer at Fort Hale, has suddenly become violently insane. He was brought down from the fort on the steamer this morning and taken East for treatment."

**2ND INFANTRY**, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A, B, F, G, Port Cour d'Alene, Idaho T.; C, H, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D, E, I, K, New Post on Columbia River, W. T.

**3RD INFANTRY**, Colonel John R. Brooke.—Headquarters and C, F, G, Fort Shaw, M. T.; A, Fort Benton, M. T.; K, Fort Logan, M. T.; B, D, H, I, Missoula City, M. T.; E, Fort Ellis.

*Relieved.*—1st Lieut. Wm. Mitchell is relieved as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Crow Agency (S. O. 98, Sept. 5, D. D.)

*Leave of Absence.*—Twenty days, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, 1st Lieut. William Krause, Fort Benton, M. T. (S. O. 98, Sept. 5, D. D.)

*Transferred.*—The following named officers are transferred from the 3d Inf. to the 5th Cav.: 2d Lieut. Henry DeH. Waite to Co. G, Fort Washakie, Wy. T.; 2d Lieut. William E. Almy to Co. C, Fort McKinney, Wy. T. (S. O., Sept. 4, W. D.)

*A Trial for Murder.*—The Helena Weekly Independent says: "At a term of the District Court held in Benton last April, Joseph C. Cable and Orlando H. Marsh, enlisted men of the 3d U. S. Infantry, were convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged on the 5th of September. The evidence upon which they were convicted was mainly that of two confessed accomplices, viz.: Joseph Campbell and Michael Fernaler, who testified that Cable and Marsh killed Farrell by cutting his throat with a razor and beating him on the head with a revolver, in Benton, and that all four of them carried and dragged the dead body of Farrell to a hole in the ice and plunged it beneath. On the 14th day of June last the body of Farrell was found fourteen miles below Benton, where it was fully identified by a coroner's jury. In view of the evident false swearing of the witnesses an appeal has been made to the Governor to respite the sentence until a new trial may be had in the case, and the respite has been granted."

**4TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B, C, F, Fort Sanders, Wy. T.; E, H, Fort Fred Steele, Wy. T.; A, G, Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.; D, K, Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; I, Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

**5TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Fort Keogh, M. T.

**6TH INFANTRY**, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C, D, E, I, Fort Buford, D. T.; A, B, F, G, Fort Abra ham Lincoln, D. T.; H, K, Fort Stevenson, D. T.

*Detached Service.*—1st Lieut. F. W. Thibaut will report to the Governor Leavenworth Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty (S. O. 169, Sept. 1, D. M.)

**7TH INFANTRY**, Colonel John Gibbon.—Headquarters and B, C, E, F, H, K, Fort Snelling, Minn.; A, D, G, I, in Summer Camp at Mouth of Mississippi River (Address via Fort Shaw, M. T.)

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, 2d Lieut. George S. Young, Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 97, Sept. 3, D. D.)

*Fort Snelling.*—Fort Snelling at the present time is crowded with troops. Of the 200 recruits that arrived within a few days, 50 at once left under charge of Lieuts. Reed and Young for Fort Randall. Gen. Gibbon and his family visited Fort Snelling a few days ago to take a glance at their new home, as the General will now assume the command of the post, the late commander, Lieut.-Col. Gilbert, having been ordered to Fort Leavenworth. Their residence will be handsome and comfortable. The old round-house, or observatory, so well known to thousands of people for the magnificent view which it afforded of the picturesque scenery in that vicinity, is to be removed; and the old stone wall in that vicinity will give place to a handsome iron balustrade. A good deal of attention is paid to the 7th Infantry band, now stationed at Fort Snelling; and visitors always take the opportunity to remain and listen to their excellent music. At present the band consists of twenty-three men, under the leadership of Prof. Emil Winter, and it plays every morning from 8 to 10 o'clock; every afternoon, at battalion drill, from 4 to 5 o'clock, followed by a concert from about 5:30 to 6:30 o'clock, except on Saturday evenings, when the concert takes place between 8:30 and 9:30 o'clock. The troops are drilled three times a day, which is more than they enjoy this hot weather, but then they don't deny that they need all of it. The paymaster will be on hand this week, after which the boys will be allowed probably to take in one or both of the Fairs, when it is to be hoped that they will preserve the decorum that is characteristic of the 7th regiment.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

**8TH INFANTRY**, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and B, H, K, Benicia Bks, Cal.; C, Fort McDermitt, Nev.; D, Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E, Fort Gaston, Cal.; F, Fort Mojave, A. T.; G, Fort Halleck, Nev.; I, San Diego Bks, Cal.; A, Fort Yuma, Cal.

*Leave of Absence.*—One month and fifteen days, 1st Lieut. James W. Powell, Fort Bidwell, Cal., with permission to go beyond the limits of the Div. of Pacific (S. O. 102, Aug. 22, M. D. P.)

*In Arrest.*—Pending the action of the War Dept. upon his resignation, 2d Lieut. Theophilus Parker will report to the C. O. of Benicia Bks, Cal., in arrest, with the limits of the post (S. O. 101, Aug. 20, M. D. P.)

**9TH INFANTRY**, Colonel John H. King.—Headquarters and G, H, Fort Omaha, Neb.; A, D, F, K, Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; I, Fort McPherson, Neb.; E, Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wy. T.; B, Fort Sidne, Neb.; C, Fort Hartshorne, Neb.

*Detached Service.*—Major William F. Gentry, Capt. Andrew S. Burt, Alfred Morton, 1st Lieuts. William E. Hoffman,

William L. Carpenter, members, and 2d Lieut. Edgar B. Robertson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Omaha, Neb., Sept. 4 (S. O. 76, Aug. 30, D. P.)

*Leave of Absence.*—Ten days, Capt. Alfred Morton, Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 77, Sept. 2, D. P.)

*Appointment.*—The appointment of Cadet Guy R. Beardslee, graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, as 2d Lieutenant, 9th Inf., to date from Aug. 29, 1879, is announced. He will report, at the expiration of his graduating leave of absence, on the 30th of November next, for duty with his company, B, Fort Sidney, Neb. (S. O., Sept. 5, W. D.)

**10TH INFANTRY**, Colonel John C. Clitz.—Headquarters and A, E, H, K, Fort Wayne, Mich.; F, G, Fort Porter, N. Y.; B, I, Fort Brady, Mich.; C, D, Fort Mackinac, Mich.

*Bread Ration.*—The ration of bread of Cos. B and I, stationed at Fort Brady, Mich., is increased to twenty-two ounces (S. O. 159, Sept. 9, D. E.)

**11TH INFANTRY**, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and D, E, G, I, Fort Bennett, D. T.; B, C, F, H, Fort Custer, M. T.; A, K, Fort Sully, D. T.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. Erasmus C. Gilbreath is detailed as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Crow Agency (S. O. 98, Sept. 5, D. D.)

*Transferred.*—2d Lieut. Arthur C. Ducat, Jr., is transferred from the 11th Inf. to the 3d Cav., Co. F, Fort Larimore, Wyo. T. (S. O., Sept. 8, W. D.)

**12TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Orlando B. Wilcox.—Headquarters and A, F, Fort Whipple, A. T.; B, G, Fort Verde, A. T.; C, D, \* Fort Apache, A. T.; E, Camp J. A. Knicker, A. T.; G, Fort McDowell, A. T.; H, Camp Thomas, A. T.; I, Fort Grant, A. T.

*In the field.*

*Detached Service.*—Lieut. Robert K. Evans will proceed to Washington, D. C., via Santa Fe, N. M., in charge of Private Joseph MacDonald, Co. A, 6th Cav., an insane man. Upon completion of the duty herein assigned him, Lieut. Evans is authorized to avail himself of the leave of absence granted him by par. 9, S. O. 169, Adj't.-Gen. Office (S. O. 102, Aug. 26, D. A.)

**13TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.—Headquarters and A, D, H, I, Camp de Trobriand, Atlanta, Ga.; B, G, Mount Vernon, Ala.; C, E, K, Little Rock Bks, Ark.; F, Newport Bks, Ky.

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, to take effect upon expiration of present delay authorized by letter from A. G. O. dated Aug. 5, 1879, Major James J. Van Horn (S. O. 136, Sept. 4, D. S.)

One month, Capt. R. A. Torrey, Camp P. R. DeTrobriand, Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 138, Sept. 8, D. S.)

**14TH INFANTRY**, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D, E, F, H, I, K, Fort Douglas, Utah; A, Fort Hall, Idaho; B, C, G, Fort Cameron, U. T.

*Leave of Absence.*—Four months, Capt. Thomas F. Tobey, to take effect when his services can be spared (S. O., Sept. 6, W. D.)

**15TH INFANTRY**, Colonel George P. Buell.—Headquarters and D, K, Fort Wingate, N. M.; F, Fort Union, N. M.; B, E, Fort Bayard, N. M.; C, Fort Stanton, N. M.; B, I, Fort Lewis, Colo.; A, G, Fort Bliss, Tex.; H, Fort Marcy, N. M.

*Detached Service.*—2d Lieut. George F. Cooke, having completed the duty required of him in S. O. 53, Post of Fort Lewis, Colo., will report to Major J. J. Copinger, 10th Inf., A. A. Insp.-Gen. of the Dept. of Missouri, and accompany him to such posts in the District as he may proceed to under instructions contained in par. 4, S. O. 140, Dept. of Missouri, returning with him to Hdqrs Dist. of New Mexico, where he will report for further orders (S. O. 83, Aug. 28, D. N. M.)

**16TH INFANTRY**, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headqrs. A, C, H, Fort Riley, Kas.; E, I, Fort Reno, Ind. T.; B, D, K, Fort Sill, Ind. T.; F, G, Fort Wallace, Kas.

\* On temporary duty at Wichita, Kas.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. H. A. Theaker, 2d Lieut. Wm. Lassiter, members, and Capt. Merritt Barber, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Sill, Ind. T., Sept. 15 (S. O. 171, Sept. 3, D. M.)

Lieut.-Col. James Van Voast will proceed from Fort Wallace, Kas., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in time to be present, at that post, at a called session of the Retiring Board, of which he is a member, at 10 A. M. of Sept. 11 (S. O. 173, Sept. 6, D. M.)

*Leave Extended.*—1st Lieut. Stephen K. Mahon, on Surg. certificate, three months (S. O., Sept. 8, W. D.)

**17TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B, D, H, I, Fort Yates, D. T.; C, Fort Totten, D. T.; E, K, Fort Pembina, D. T.

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, from Oct. 1, 1870, on account of sickness, 2d Lieut. Robert W. Dowdy (S. O., Sept. 5, W. D.)

**18TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Fort Assiniboin, Montana

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George M. Downey, K; Capt. Wm. H. Boyle, G; 1st Lt. Edward B. Rhee, R, temporarily comdg. D; 1st Lt. Charles E. S. Wood, A, A. D. C. to Gen. O. O. Howard; 2d Lt. James C. Shofner, G; 2d Lt. John S. Parke, Jr., (unassigned). *Fort Townsend, Wash.* T.; Capt. Evan Miles, E; Capt. Henry H. Pierce, E; 2d Lt. Harry L. Bailey, B, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. *Fort Lapwai, I. T.*; Capt. Wm. F. Sprague, I; 1st Lt. Ebenezer W. Stone, I, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. *Bolles Bks, I. T.*; Capt. Patrick Collins, A; 2d Lt. F. Jarvis Patten, A. *Fort Klamath, Ore.*; Capt. Thomas F. Riley, F; 1st Lt. James W. Duncan, F, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. *Camp Winfield Scott, W. T.*; 2d Lt. Francis E. Eltonhead, I, comdg. C. *Fort Harney, Ore.*; Col. Sol. E. Sparrow, H. *Washington, D. C.*; 1st Lt. Thos. H. Bradley, D, on duty at War Dept. *Presidio, Cal.*; 1st Lt. Robert H. Fletcher, C, on special duty at Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Pacific. *On Detached Service*: Capt. Robert Pollock, D, C.-M. duty at Fort Stevens, Ore.; 2d Lt. Chas. II Boneteel, K, conducting prisoners to Alcatraz Island, Cal.; 2d Lt. Edwin S. Farrow, E, in the field comdg. Indian Scouts. *On Recruiting Services*: Capt. George H. Burton, C, Columbus Bks, Ohio. *Absent Sick*: Capt. George W. Evans, H, at Van Bart, W. T. *On Leave of Absence*: Col. Henry A. Morrow; Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, B; 1st Lt. James A. Haughey, H; 2d Lt. Willis Wittick, F; 2d Lt. Chas. M. Truitt, D.

**22ND INFANTRY**, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and B, C, G, H, I, Fort McKavett, Tex.; A, Fort Griffin, Tex. D, E, F, K, Fort Gibson, Ind. T. *On temporary duty near Coffeyville, Kas.*

*Detached Service*.—1st Lt. F. L. Davies, 2d Lieuts. Theodore Mosher, Jr., R. N. Getty, members, and 1st Lt. W. H. Kell, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Griffin, Tex., Sept. 22 (S. O. 188, Sept. 3, D. T.)

*Non-Com. Officers*.—Sergt. David McGrath, Co. E, 22d Inf., now at Fort Gibson, Ind. T., is transferred as a private to Co. C, 10th Inf., stationed at Fort Mackinac, Mich. (S. O., Sept. 5, W. D.)

**23RD INFANTRY**, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and B, E, F, H, Fort Supply, Ind. T.; A, C, D, G, I, K, North Fork of the Canadian.

*Detached Service*.—The C. O. of Fort Supply, I. T., will select two companies of the 23d Inf., now serving thereat, to march without delay to Fort Elliott, Tex., and there take station (S. O. 173, Sept. 6, D. M.)

The C. O. of the Cantonment on the North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T., will select one company of the 23d Inf. serving there, to march to Fort Supply, I. T., and there take post (S. O. 173, Sept. 6, D. M.)

**24TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A, B, F, Fort Duncan, Tex.; D, E, H, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C, G, I, K, Fort Ringgold, Tex.

*Detached Service*.—2d Lt. H. L. Ripley will proceed from Galveston, Tex., to San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 189, Sept. 4, D. T.)

*Leave Extended*.—1st Lt. James S. Marsteller, Fort Duncan, Tex., one month (S. O. 94, Sept. 4, M. D. M.)

Capt. Alfred C. Markley, seven days (S. O., Sept. 6, W. D.)

To Join.—2d Lt. H. L. Ripley, having reported at San Antonio, will proceed and join his company at Fort Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. 189, Sept. 4, D. T.)

**25TH INFANTRY**, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and E, H, I, Ft Davis, Tex.; B, C, D, F, Fort Stockton, Tex.; A, G, K, Fort Concho, Tex.

\* In the field.

*Detached Service*.—Lieut.-Col. M. M. Blunt, Capts. D. D. Van Valzah, C. F. Robe, 1st Lt. W. S. Scott, 2d Lt. E. F. Glenn, members, and 1st Lt. O. J. Sweet, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Stockton, Tex., Sept. 10 (S. O. 187, Sept. 2, D. T.)

*Leave Extended*.—Col. George L. Andrews, two months (S. O., Sept. 4, W. D.)

*Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, September 6, 1879.*

1st Lt. Wentz C. Miller, 4th Cav.—Resigned Sept. 2, 1879.

2d Lt. Charles C. Norton, 1st Cav.—Resigned Sept. 4, 1879.

2d Lt. Hans J. Gasmann, 10th Cav.—Died Sept. 4, 1879, at Huntsville, Tex.

*Mammoth Powder*.—The C. O. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., is directed to transfer five thousand pounds of mammoth powder to the U. S. Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 157, Sept. 8, D. E.)

*Board of Examination*.—Lieut.-Col. George A. Forsyth, A. D. C.; Surg. William C. Spencer; Major Michael P. Small, C. H., and Capt. James Gregory, Corps of Engrs., have been appointed a Board for the examination of candidates who have been selected for the appointment of 2d Lieutenant in the U. S. A. (S. O. 94, Sept. 4, M. D. M.)

*Military Rifle Teams*.—Corpl. R. P. Stine, Co. F, 7th Inf., will repair at once to Creedmoor, N. Y., and report to Capt. Shorkley, in charge of team from the Mil. Div. of Missouri. On arrival in New York City, Corpl. Stine will report to the Asst. Adj't.-Gen., or duty at Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Atlantic (S. O. 96, Sept. 1, D. D.)

*Post of Presidio*.—S. O. 101, Aug. 20, M. D. P., describes the buildings included within the limits of the Post of Presidio. The other quarters and buildings, together with the reservation, will be under the Chief Quartermaster of the Division. When any of the officers' quarters or other buildings are not occupied by the Division or Department Staff, or by the General Service at Division and Department Headquarters, they may be used by officers of the post, and when so used will form part of the post and be under the care of the Post Commander. Changes in the occupancy of buildings or quarters will be made known in writing as they occur, by the Chief Quartermaster of the Division to the Post Commander. Questions as to what place or duty belongs or not to the Post Commander will be referred to the A. A. G. for the orders of the Division and Department Commander.

*Recruits*.—The C. O. of Fort Snelling will forward the recruits of the 3d Inf., now at that post, to Fort Shaw, under charge of Capt. D. W. Benham, and 2d Lieuts. E. E. Hardin and James B. Jackson, 7th Inf., and attended by Act. Asst. Surg. Eugene D. Schne, M. D., as Medical officer. With this detachment will be sent forward any enlisted men, now at Fort Snelling, for Forts Stevenson and Buford, or for posts in the District of Montana, for proper distribution. On arrival at Fort Benton, A. A. Surg. Schue will be relieved from further duty with the detachment, and will then return to his station at Fort Snelling. Upon arrival at Fort Shaw, the detachment will be turned over to the C. O. 3d Inf., and the officers on duty with it will rejoin their stations at Fort Snelling. Should any of the officers serving with the detachment be prevented, by the close of navigation, from returning to their station, under these orders, by the Missouri River, they are authorized to proceed to join their post by way of the Utah Northern, Union Pacific, and Sioux City and St. Paul and St. Paul and Sioux City railroads. The recruits

for the 1st Inf. companies at Fort Meade, and any enlisted men, now at Fort Snelling, for Forts Yates, Abraham Lincoln and Meade, will be sent by the C. O. Fort Snelling, under charge of Capt. Benham, 7th Inf., when the 3d Inf. recruits move, to Bismarck, to be there turned over to an officer to be sent from Fort Abraham Lincoln to receive them (S. O. 98, Sept. 5, D. D.)

#### TARGET PRACTICE.

The team of the Regular Army, from the Military Division of the Missouri, under command of Captain George Shorkley, 15th Inf., arrived at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., Wednesday evening, Sept. 3, and proceeded to Creedmoor, on the morning of Sept. 4. It consists as follows: Team—1st Sergt. John H. Baker, Co. C, 8th Cav; Sergt. Charles Kelsey, Co. E, 4th Cav; Private Thomas Carroll, Co. B, 8th Cav; Sergt. Simon F. Cudworth, Co. H, 20th Inf.; Sergt. William Delany, Co. I, 11th Inf.; Sergt. William S. Phillips, Co. H, 23d Inf.; Sergt. Peter Hoin, Co. D, 10th Inf.; Sergt. Uriah M. Leavitt, Co. G, 19th Inf.; Corporal James C. Anderson, Co. B, 17th Inf.; Corp. R. P. Stine, Co. F, 7th Inf.; Private John R. Ivie, Co. A, 20th Inf.; Private William R. Johnston, Co. H, 23d Inf. *Supernumeraries*—Capt. W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers; 2d Lt. W. A. Nichols, 73d Inf.

Circular of Aug. 25, Div. Atlantic, publishes extracts from reports of target practice of detachments U. S. Troops, at Creedmoor, at 500 and 600 yards range. 1st Lt. Eugene Griffin, Corps of Engineers, made the highest per centage at 500 yards, scoring out of 70 shots 80.25 per cent, and out of 35 shots at 600 yards 67.43 per cent.

Of the 1st Artillery—1st Sergeant Dennis Geary, Battery D, made the best shooting at 500 yards, 84 shots, 76.19 per cent.; Sergt. J. Daly, Battery G, at 600 yards, 42 shots, 65.23 per cent.

2d Artillery—Lieut. F. E. Hobbs, at 500 yards range, 82 shots, 74.28 per cent.; at 600 yards, 42 shots, 69.52 per cent.

3d Artillery—Lieut. G. P. Scriven, at 500 yards range, 84 shots, 73.33 per cent.; at 600 yards, 1st Sergt. William Murray, 42 shots, 62.33 per cent.

5th Artillery—Sergt. Thos. V. Turney, Battery C, at 500 yards, 84 shots, 72.85 per cent.; at 600 yards, 42 shots, 62.33 per cent.

10th Infantry—At 500 yards, Sergeant B. Bine, Co. K, 77 shots, 73.76 per cent.; at 600 yards, Lieut. T. J. Clay, 42 shots, 61.90 per cent.

13th Infantry—At 500 yards, Capt. B. H. Rogers, 84 shots, 75.24; at 600 yards, same officer, 35 shots, 75.49 per cent.

These scores and per centages were all made at regular stated daily practice, or in matches, and in all varieties of wind and weather, without sheds or shelter of any kind, without sighting shots, and strictly in accordance with the rules published in General Orders from Division Headquarters.

Circular of Sept. 3, Hdqrs Dept. South, announces best shots in company teams for week ending Aug. 23, 1879:

At 200 yards, Sergeant J. Helcher, Co. D, and Sergt. W. Metty, Co. I, 13th Infantry, made the best shooting, 82.85 per cent. of score, the former having 21 and the latter 14 shots.

At 500 yards, Private J. M. Noblett, Co. G, 13th Inf. 82.85 per cent. of score, 7 shots.

At 600 yards, Corporal A. Simon, Co. K, and Private J. Grinnan, Co. G, 13th Inf., 82.85 per cent. of score, the former having 35 and the latter 7 shots.

Circular 33, Dept. Texas, Aug. 23, publishes recapitulation of target practice for Sept. 1.

By regiments, the 23d, 10th Cavalry and 24th Infantry made the best express, 2d Artillery and 4th Cavalry the worst shot off ranges, 100, 200 and 300 yards.

By companies, Co. G, 24th and H, 25th Infantry, made the best, and Co. I, 24th Infantry and G, 8th Cavalry, the worst. Ranges, 100, 200 and 300 yards.

By individuals, Privates Gordon Maloney and Stone, Co. I, 22d Infantry; Private Albert Bryant, Co. A, 25th Infantry; Private Cullen, Co. G, 2d Artillery, and Corporal Lynes, Co. G, 24th Infantry, made the best shooting. Private Carey, Co. I, 24th Infantry; Blacksmith Flynn, Co. D; Private M. Starnes, Co. M, 4th Cavalry, and Private MacNaughton, Co. A, 22d Infantry, and Private Hayes, Co. F, 24th Infantry, the worst. Flynn, Starnes and MacNaughton made a succession of "ducks eggs."

E. Remington and Sons, of New York City, through Mr. Alford, have offered to Major General Hancock, one of their handsome rifles to be competed for by the officers and men of the Army teams, who are to take part in the "International Match" at Creedmoor next week. The offer has been accepted and the terms of the match are to be hereafter announced.

At their own request the following named officers are relieved from further duty at Governor's Island and Creedmoor, Long Island, in connection with rifle practice, and will proceed to join their respective stations: 2d Lt. H. R. Lemly and 2d Lt. Heman Dowd, 3d Artillery. (S. O. 153, Sept. 3, D. E.)

#### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE following despatches, of which copies come to us from Headquarters, tell their own story:

FORT KROGH, M. T.,

Aug. 30, 1879.

Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Paul, Minn.:

I see it reported Indian Commissioner states no Indians have left Spotted Tail Agency, and that there is no such Indian as Short Bull. Short Bull's band of Indians, captured by Lieutenant-Colonel Whistler, had permission to go from Lower Brule Agency to Spotted Tail Agency, and ran away from there. See letter of Acting Agent Dougherty. They committed depredations about Black Hills, Upper Little Missouri, and Mizpah Creek.

MILES, Colonel Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,

SAINT PAUL, MINN., Sept. 1, 1879.

The foregoing despatch is respectfully forwarded for the information of the Lieutenant-General. I have no doubt whatever of Colonel Miles' information on this subject.

ALFRED H. TERRY, Brigadier General Commanding.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, D. T.,

August 25, 1879.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Platte, Fort Omaha, Neb.:

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that it has been reported to me by friendly Indians of this agency that northern hostile Indians, in company with Indians belonging at Spotted Tail's camp, were seen on or about the 22d of this month in the vicinity of Flint Butte, moving north.

Trails have been seen by missionaries who just arrived, leading northward from Spotted Tail's camp. Indians known to belong to Sitting Bull's band, and who participated in the recent fight between General Miles' command and the hostiles, are reported as being in both Spotted Tail and Red Cloud's camp, in the former especially. There is little doubt but that parties have become separated from the main body of northern hostiles and have taken refuge in these camps, spreading reports detrimental to the peace of the agencies. If so desired these Indians could be arrested by the use of friendly Indians as soldiers or scouts.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obed't serv't,  
Geo. A. DODD, 2d Lt., 3d Cav.

A despatch from Ojo Caliente, New Mexico, states that about forty Indians, supposed to have been under the command of Chief Victoria, last week Friday, attacked a government guard herding cavalry horses belonging to Captain Hooker's company, which was camped near the place. They killed the guard, and after running off forty horses, left in the direction of Arizona.

A telegram from San Bernardino, Cal., has been received by Indian Commissioner Hayt, announcing that there are about 100 Desert Indians in open revolt in San Geronimo Pass. The trouble, it appears, was caused by designing white men. The notorious "Craft" is reported as being in the hands of the United States Marshal, and other arrests are anticipated. The agent says greatly exaggerated reports concerning the affair are afoot. No serious results are apprehended by him.

FORT ASSINIBOINE.—A correspondent of the *Pioneer Press*, writes: "Fort Assiniboine is delightfully situated on Beaver creek, about five miles west of Milk river. The view from the camp is very pleasing. A rolling prairie to the north and east; bordered on the northeast by the timber along Milk river, while off to the south the Bear Paw mountains appear in the distance, like great banks of purplish clouds. The camp is prettily laid out and, notwithstanding the many little inconveniences which necessarily arise from living in tents, officers and men seem comfortably situated and are apparently contented with their frontier life. I am assured, however, by the ladies, that life at Fort Assinibone is far more endurable at present, than it was a month or six weeks ago, for now the weather is apparently settled, and it would be impossible to imagine anything lovelier than Montana weather when it is nice. The wind storms, it is hoped, are over, and the number of mosquitoes diminishes daily. The work of building permanent quarters is progressing rapidly. The foundations are all in readiness, and the quartermaster and commissary storehouses, as well as the bakery and guard-house, are up."

FORT BENNETT.—A Fort Bennett correspondent of the *Yankton Press*, under date of August 22, writes: "Regimental headquarters are still here awaiting a move. So far there has only been one move, and that is the transfer of Co. K, of the 11th, to Fort Sully. Cos. H and D, of the 1st Infantry, are awaiting transportation at Fort Sully to Fort Meade, in the Black Hills, where they are to be stationed with a portion of the 1st regiment already there. One of the severest storms I ever experienced anywhere happened on the 20th of this month, in the afternoon. Hail fell, covering the ground in a very short time. I picked up a hailstone that measured nearly two inches in diameter and as big as a hen's egg. The agency herd of cattle were out during the whole of the storm, which lasted two hours. Glass suffered severely during the first part of the visitation, some of the panes in the building being pierced as though a bullet had been fired through them, leaving clear cut holes the size of hailstones that went through. All the vegetation suffered more or less. We have a very thriving vegetable garden, as also have Cos. G and D of this regiment. They are badly cut up; also the agency garden, which is very extensive and under good cultivation. This season has been very favorable for agriculture. I was looking in my diary the other day, and counted forty rainy days in which we had as many as that number of good, honest showers, lasting from a half hour to four or five hours. The heat before this last storm was almost unbearable. The thermometer marked 104 deg. in the shade at noon previous to the storm and no air stirring. Lieut. Myer of this post, with a detail of twenty-five men, is making rapid progress with the telegraph line that is being put up between here and the Black Hills. He put up three miles of posts the first day, besides digging post holes for a distance of four miles farther. This was on last Saturday. He is now camped out some ten or fifteen miles farther, always working a head of his camp before moving."

#### LOYAL ARMY OFFICERS.

In the examination of applicants for appointment to the Army, it has been deemed necessary to ascertain political opinions, which under other circumstances than those existing would not be considered quite the proper thing. An Army officer's position is not political, in the usual sense; the appointment is permanent and likely to be held under different political administrations of the affairs of government; he should not owe allegiance to one or another political party, and partisan bias in the leaders of the Army would be dangerous. But in respect to political opinions relating to the existence of the Republic itself, or perhaps more properly, constitutional opinions, it is highly important that the officers of the Army should be reliable men. With this end in view, the young men lately appointed from civil life to be second lieutenants in the Army, were subjected to an examination, which was directed exclusively to the point of the relations of the States to the Nation and the respective limits of National and State authority. The questions proposed were these:

1. Have you ever been engaged in any rebellion against the Government of the United States, or given any aid, comfort, encouragement or support to persons who were so engaged?

2. Explain fully the nature of the obligations you will assume upon taking the oath required by law on entering the service of the United States as an officer of the Army.

3. Do you believe in the right of a State to secede from the Union, and thereby absolve its citizens from their allegiance to the United States, and from all obligations to obey the laws of the Union?

4. If you become an officer of the Army will you hold your allegiance to the United States as paramount to any obligation to any State authority in case of conflict between the two?

5. In the event that the State in which you claim citizenship, shall at any time attempt to assert a right to withdraw from the Union, will you regard it as your duty to adhere to the United States, and obey the order of the President as your commander-in-chief, or would you consider it right to withdraw from the Army and go with your State?

Satisfactory answers were given to all these questions by the candidates, including the young man from South Carolina, Wade Hampton's nephew, it is said, whose loyalty was reputed to be doubtful. It is presumed that his answers were sincere.

There can be no question of the soundness and correctness of this course with new appointees to the Army. The country has had too sharp a lesson in the danger of political heresies in the Army to be indifferent what theories of government and of their official allegiance are held by the men who will, in a few years, hold important commands, and may be able in a critical time to do great good or immense damage to the national cause.—*Syracuse Journal*.

#### GEN. LEE ON HIS CAMPAIGNS.

In the Southern Historical Papers for September is the following important letter from Gen. R. E. Lee, never before published:

LEXINGTON, Va., 15 April, 1868.

William M. McDonald, Cool Spring, near Berryville, Clarke Co., Va.:

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you for your kind letter of the 3d instant, which I have been unable to answer till today. I hope that your school history may be of such character as will insure its broadest circulation, and prove both interesting and instructive to the youth of the whole country.

As regards the information you desire, if you will refer to my official report of March 6th, 1863, which was published in Richmond in 1864, you will find the general reasons which governed my actions; but whether they will be satisfactory to others is problematical. In relation to your first question, I will state that in crossing the Potomac I did not propose to invade the North, for I did not believe that the Army of Northern Virginia was strong enough for the purpose, nor was I in any degree influenced by popular expectation. My movement was simply intended to threaten Washington, call the Federal Army north of that river, relieve our territory and enable us to subdue the Army. I considered it useless to attack the fortifications around Alexandria and Washington, behind which the Federal Army had taken refuge, and indeed I could not have maintained the Army in Fairfax, so barren was it of subsistence and so devoid were we of transportation. After reaching Frederick City, finding that the enemy still retained his position at Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, and that it became necessary to dislodge him, in order to open our communication through the Valley for the purpose of obtaining from Richmond the ammunition, clothing, etc., of which we were in great need, after detaching the necessary troops for the purpose, I was left with but two divisions (Longstreet's and D. H. Hill's) to mask the operation. That was entirely too weak a force to march on Baltimore, which you say was expected, even if such a movement had been expedient.

As to the battle of Gettysburg, I must again refer you to the official accounts. Its loss was occasioned by a combination of circumstances. It was commenced in the absence of correct intelligence. It was continued in the effort to overcome the difficulties by which we were surrounded, and it would have been gained could one determined and united blow have been delivered by our whole line. As it was, victory trembled in the balance for three days, and the battle resulted in the infliction of as great an amount of injury as was received and in frustrating the Federal campaign for the season.

I think you will find the answer to your third question in my report of the battle of Fredericksburg. In taking up the position there, it was with the view of resisting Gen. Burnside's advance after crossing the Rappahannock, rather than of preventing its passage.

The plain of Fredericksburg is completely commanded by the heights of Stafford, which prevented our occupying it in the first instance. Nearly the whole loss that our Army sustained during the battle arose from the pursuit of the repulsed Federal columns into the plain. To have advanced the whole Army into the plain for the purpose of attacking Gen. Burnside, would have been to have insured its destruction by the fire from the continued line of guns on the Stafford hills. It was considered more wise to meet the Federal Army beyond the reach of their batteries than under their muzzles, and even to invite repeated renewal of their attacks. When convinced of their inutility, it was easy for them, under cover of a long, dark and tempestuous night, to cross the narrow river by means of their numerous bridges before we could ascertain their purpose.

I have been obliged to be very brief in my remarks, but I hope that I have been able to present to you some facts which may be useful to you in drawing correct conclusions. I must ask that you will consider what I have said as intended solely for yourself.

Very respectfully and truly yours, R. E. LEE.

THE MONUMENT TO GEN. WOOL.—A huge granite shaft has been shipped from Maine to Troy by water, to be erected to Major-General John Ellis Wool at the cemetery near Troy. According to a description in the N. Y. World, it is of gray granite, measures 8,784 cubic

feet and weighs 254 tons finished. In the rough it measured 4,763 cubic feet and weighed 398 tons. After nearly two years of constant labor the work of quarrying, finishing, and making ready for transportation was completed. The entire height of the monument will be 73 feet 7 inches, the shaft alone measuring 58 feet. There are three lower bases, each of which is in two pieces. The plinth is cut square at the lower edge, and has Scotia ornamentation cut in the upper part. In the centre of the obverse side is a cut and polished coat of arms, composed of a chapeau, swords, a belt, etc. The die is cut tapering from 9 feet at the bottom to 8 feet 2 inches at the top. The surfaces are plainly cut to receive the lettering of the inscription. The corners of the top edge are relieved by columns cut out of the solid stone and ornamented with sunk fillets. The inscription, which is cut in sunken letters on all the four sides of the die, is as follows :

*Obverse.*  
John Ellis Wool.  
Born February 29, 1784.  
Died November 10, 1863.

Sarah Moulton,  
his wife.  
Born July 4, 1787.  
Died May 7, 1873.

*Reverse.*  
This stone is erected to  
Major-General John Ellis Wool,  
the gallant and able commander  
and patriotic citizen,  
distinguished in many battles;  
and to Sarah Moulton,  
his excellent and worthy consort.

*Right.*  
John Ellis Wool was commissioned  
in the United States Army  
Captain, April 15, 1812,  
Major, October 15, 1812,  
Lieutenant-Colonel, September 11, 1814,  
Colonel of Cavalry and Inspector-General, 1816,  
Brigadier-General, 1841;  
Brevet Major-General, 1847,  
Major-General, 1862.

*Left.*  
Omertown, October 13, 1812.  
Plattsburg, September 11, 1814.  
Buena Vista, February 22 and 23, 1847.  
Norfolk, May 10, 1862.

The neck of the shaft is elaborately carved all around the upper part and handsomely polished. The shaft is cut plain and tapers from 5 feet 6 inches on a side at the base to 3 feet at the base of the pyramid in which it terminates, which is 5 feet 8 inches in altitude. The transportation and setting of the obelisk will cost in the neighborhood of \$5,000. It has to be transported nearly two miles from the wharf at Troy.

NEW RULES FOR THE SEA.—We recently referred to the official publication of a body of rules of great international importance—the new regulations for preventing collisions at sea. These regulations not only apply to British ships throughout the world, but also to the royal and commercial navies of Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Chili, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and the United States, whether within British jurisdiction or not. It need hardly be said that an alteration affecting interests of such magnitude and so widely spread will not take effect immediately upon the publication in a late number of the *Gazette*. The rules now issued will have no force in practice till Sept. 1, 1880. More than a year is thus given to officers and pilots of ships to make themselves acquainted with the new law of the maritime highways. There is nothing revolutionary in the changes in the rules. The most salient alteration is the new optional signalling for indicating the course of a ship. Comparing the present list of adhesions of foreign powers with the enumeration printed in the edition of the old regulations, published by authority in 1877, we miss the names of the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Ecuador, the Hawaiian Isles, Hayti, Morocco, Peru, Turkey, and Uruguay. The absence of consent from Turkey, Brazil, and Peru (Chili has already come in), is a little surprising, and any long continuance of delay at the Porte might easily lead to embarrassment in the navigation of the Levant.—*London Times*.

THE Cincinnati Exposition is going on this week, and near the city the following militia organizations are in camp on the hills : 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 16th, and 17th of Ohio National Guards; the Duquesne Blues, of Springfield; the 5th Battery of Light Artillery, the Dayton and the Columbus Cadets—amounting in all to 3,000 or 4,000 men. The centre of attraction on Wednesday was the Grand Hotel, where the President and Mrs. Hayes, Gen. Sherman, and Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan were staying.

DR. SAMUEL A. FINLEY, ex-Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army, died at his residence in Philadelphia, Monday afternoon, in the eighty-second year of his age. He was a son of Samuel Finley, a major during the Revolutionary War, and studied medicine at Chillicothe, Ohio, where he graduated in 1818. He immediately entered the Army as surgeon's mate of the 1st Infantry, and subsequently was medical director in the field in the Black Hawk, Seminole and Mexican Wars. He passed eight years on the frontier, accompanying the commands that established Fort Leavenworth, Jefferson Barracks and Gibson. In 1861 he succeeded Gen. Lawson as surgeon-general of the Army, and in 1862 was retired on his own application, having served forty-four years. The commission of brevet brigadier-general was given him by President Lincoln for long and faithful services. He was married in 1833 to Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Samuel Moore, at that time director of the United States Mint.

#### SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

A FREDERICKSBURG, Va., despatch of Sept. 4 says: "A brilliant social event this evening was the marriage of Lieut. Nathaniel J. Whitehead, United States Army, of Trenton, N. J., and Miss Nannie Spottswood Campbell, daughter of the late Charles Campbell, author of the 'History of Virginia' and a descendant of Sir Alexander Spottswood, Colonial Governor of Virginia. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James P. Smith, Aide to Stonewall Jackson during the late war."

It is given out that the annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will not be called this year until some time in November. The delay is to give Gen. Grant an opportunity to finish his visit to the Pacific slope before coming East. The meeting will be held in Chicago.

Mrs. KRUPP spent \$50,000 in entertaining at Meppen during his big gun trials.

COL. AUDENREID, of Gen. Sherman's staff, is at Saratoga.

AMONG the works G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press are the "New Plutarch," a series of "lives of those who have made the history of the world;" a life of Gladstone in two octavo volumes; "Studies in German Literature," by Bayard Taylor; a "History of Political Economy in Europe," with an introduction by the Hon. David A. Wells; a reply to Mr. Mallock's, "Is Life Worth Living?" "Notes on Railroad Accidents," by Chas. Francis Adams, Jr., and "A Forbidden Land, or Voyages to the Corea," with full description of some 16,000,000 people hitherto almost unknown. The head of the present house of Putnam was an officer of volunteers during the war of the Rebellion.

THE patriotic Mayor Powderly, of Scranton, Pa., lately addressed the following official note to the proprietor of a circus exhibiting in that city :

DEAR SIR: This morning in the arrangement of the flags over your pavilion the British flag was the highest. If you raise the flags after the rain ceases, you will take the precaution to place the American flag in its proper position, viz., above all others, for no other flag can float above it in this city. Very respectfully yours, T. V. POWDERLY, Mayor.

A MOVEMENT has been started to raise money, in many directions, for the relief of Gen. J. B. Hood's children, and contributions are beginning to come in freely. All funds will be invested in United States bonds. There are 10 children under 9 years of age to be provided for. The Columbus *Enquirer* says: "Is it not a sad thought that this noble General and true son of the South, who died of yellow fever in New Orleans Saturday, should have invested his whole fortune in Louisiana State securities, and by the recent virtual repudiation of his family should be reduced to almost abject poverty? It is said ex-President Davis has inherited a large fortune. Will he not head a movement in Louisiana, that robbed the noble Hood, to raise a fund for the benefit of his children? Mr. Davis has none of his own. The other States will aid nobly. Gen. Hood was one of Mr. Davis's favorites. He deserved to be."

LIEUT.-COL. HENRY CHARLES FLETCHER, who was Military Secretary to Lord Dufferin during his Canadian Viceroyalty, is dead.

It is said that Lord Chelmsford will have the first vacancy for the position of colonel of a regiment in the British regular army.

At the Saratoga meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science, Professor Burt G. Wilder related two incidents within his knowledge of the apparent disinterestedness of animals. One was where a quartermaster's mules at Pensacola, being shut out of a grass plot, one of them opened the gate, held closed by a ball and chain, by hooking his head over it, and then, after five miles had passed in, one of those inside backed up and held the gate open for the one who had first opened the gate to enter. If all the remarkable performances of quartermasters' mules could be recorded, the volume would be large and entertaining.

A WESTERN paper says: "Sylvester Mowry, at one time a Lieut. in the Army and owner of the Mowry silver mine, Sierra, Colorado, Pima county, has been adjudged insane and sent to the Napa (Cal.) Branch Insane Asylum. Mr. Mowry was a promising young officer 20 years ago. He is now a poor lunatic."

CONGRESSMAN KELLY, describing a visit to Bismarck, in the Phila. *Times*, says that the latter told him that he had greatly fallen off in his working power, while his old habit of working far into the morning and the preoccupation of his thoughts by practical questions had made it impossible for him to sleep in the quiet hours of the night. "The silence that follows midnight is," said he, "terrible. It awakens all the evil spirits of my mind; they lead me into phantasies, and to escape them I get up and walk or read or write. On many such occasions I have anticipated debates, and supposed what would be said in opposition and what I would say in reply, and fearing that I would not remember my thoughts and words, which seemed so effective, have risen and carefully written them out. But I have never once found them of use. They were always too fine to be available among practical men, and the paper and pen which are always beside my bed have been useless and wasted. When the noises of the day begin I fall asleep and sleep till 11 o'clock, sometimes till 12, and even 1 o'clock. At my home in the country I would not, I think, sleep any, but that the great burden trains, with 3 engines and more than 100 wagons, pass each other on a railroad about 300 feet from my house, and during this time soothed by the noise, I go to sleep."

It is said that Smith and Wesson, of Springfield, have recently received a contract to furnish the Turkish government with 5,000 No. 3 Army revolvers, and they will begin on the order immediately and without extra hands.

Mr. HOTCHKISS has received two letters from the Sultan of Zanzibar, telling him that Mr. Stanley has informed the Sultan concerning the merits of his revolving cannon, and asking for prices. Mr. Hotchkiss sent out the figures.

THE New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, speaking of the Custer monument says: "It strikes the observer as too thin. There is not enough metal to meet the common idea. Though not a copy, it seems to be modelled after the statue of Charles XII. It is too frail for a hero. The great soldier holds in his left hand a sword and in his right a pistol, while the winds of the prairie blow back hair and garment. There is not a finer site for a monument. The hero can be seen from the river on the deck of passing boats."

A WRITER in the N. Y. *Post*, answering an inquiry as to the meaning of the phrase "The Modern Hep, Hep, Hep," which George Eliot uses as the title of one of her essays in "Theophrastus Such," refers to this passage in McMullen's Handbook of Wines, page 230: "We little think, when the wine sparkles in the cup, and soul-stirring toasts are applauded by our 'hip, hip, hurrah!' that we are using a war cry adopted by the stormers of a German town wherein a great many Jews had taken refuge. The place being sacked, they were all cruelly put to the sword under the shouts of 'Hierosolyma Est Perdita.'" From the first letters of these words came the exclamation, H-E-P, hep!

THE Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* says: "A number of the inmates of the United States Soldiers' Home here have entered suits in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against the United States to recover the amount of pensions due them and retained from them while inmates of the home. The suit is brought in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, last winter, in the case of *Bowen v. The United States*. He was an inmate of that institution and a decree was granted in his favor. The declaration in the suit sets forth that the complainants were soldiers in the Regular Army from 1855, and paid monthly 25 cents for the support of the home, until March 3, 1859, when they paid 12½ cents per month; that they were admitted to the home at different times commencing with the year 1866; that during that time the home through its officers has drawn their pensions. The amounts average \$550 for each claimant, and there are 100 interested in the suit, involving a claim for nearly \$60,000 to be returned in the event of a decree being made in favor of the plaintiffs. The Attorney-General, a few days ago, gave an opinion in which he decided that the governors of the national homes for disabled soldiers of the volunteer Army had no right to detain the back pensions of the inmates. The Regular soldiers claim that as they supported the United States Home for many years without receiving any benefit from it, that its officers have no right to detain the pensions of those who are obliged to come to it after being disabled in the service of the Government, as in their opinion they have paid into the fund for the home sufficient to maintain them the balance of their lives."

COL. B. J. D. IRWIN, Surg., U. S. A., returned to New York this week, from an extended trip to Europe, where he visited all the principal points of interest. He will remain in New York for some time before returning to duty.

A WASHINGTON despatch to the Boston *Herald* says: "The Second Auditor of the Treasury Department has made a ruling concerning the perquisites of the Army officers attached to the Mississippi commission, which will bring grief to the hearts of Gen. Gillmore and his worthy associates. Under the Army regulations, officers detached for service involving travel can have a mileage and \$5 a day for expenses. As the commission will do an extensive amount of wandering for the next few years, and as, of course, most of their travelling will be free and the entertainments will make their expenses nothing, they would receive annually a large addition to their salaries if they received their extraordinary allowances. The Second Auditor, however, decides that they can receive only their expenses as civilians do."

THE President and his family are on the way to Kansas, Gen. Sherman and his aides, Cols. Tourtelette and Bacon, accompanying them part of the way on their journey.

THE Secretary of the Navy has gone on a long visit to his home in Indiana.

THE Secretary of War will go to Iowa, on the 20th, for a month's absence. He will also visit some Army posts, including Fort Leavenworth.

THE reunion of the Second Maine Cavalry and the Fourteenth and Twenty-fourth Maine Infantry at Dexter, Me., Aug. 27, was a successful affair.

JAMES H. GATLING, who resided near Murfreesboro, N. C., and was a brother of the inventor of the celebrated Gatling gun, has been found brutally murdered near his hog pen. He was pierced by three charges from a gun—one in the back and two in the head. The deceased was a prosperous farmer and a respected citizen.

ILLINOIS has a statute which declares that it "shall not be lawful for any body of men whatever, other than the regular organized volunteer militia of this State and the troops of the United States, to associate themselves together as a military

company or organization, or to drill or parade with arms, in any city or town of this State, without the license of the Governor thereof, which license may at any time be revoked." The Socialist societies of Chicago are organized as military bodies, and carry guns when they parade. Judge Barnum has decided, and the rest of the Circuit Court agree with him, that any law prohibiting military companies to carry arms is unconstitutional.

THE Retiring Board which has been in session at the Army Building, New York, since Jan. 29, 1879, has been finally dissolved, and the members not stationed in this vicinity will shortly leave for their respective stations. Gen. E. A. Carr, Colonel 6th Cavalry, goes to Camp Lowell to take command of his regiment, and Capt. A. E. Woodson, Co. K, 5th Cavalry, joins his company at Fort McKinney, Wyo. T.

THE death of Companion Brevet Lieut.-Col. S. B. Wylie Mitchell, Acting Recorder-in-Chief of the Order, and Recorder of the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, removes from the Military Order of the Loyal Legion one of its oldest and most active members. Indeed the Order would possibly not have come into existence but for Dr. Mitchell, to whose zeal the original commandery in Philadelphia is due. The funeral of the deceased, in Philadelphia, Wednesday, Aug. 20, was attended by the Companions of the Order, who convened immediately after the ceremonies and filled the vacancy occasioned by his death by the election of Bvt.-Col. John P. Nicholson, Recorder of the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania and Acting Recorder-in-Chief of the Order, and an order announcing his appointment has been issued by Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., Acting Commander-in-Chief.

A LETTER has just been received from Gen. Grant, dated Nikko, Japan, July 28, in which he reiterates his purpose to go directly to his home in Galena after he completes his visit on the Pacific coast. If he visits Oregon it is not thought that he will arrive at Galena before the last of October. His house there has been put in complete repair.

A WRITER in the N. O. *Picayune*, giving reminiscences of the late Gen. Hood, says that at various periods during his illness he expressed himself in military terms. Thus he said to his physician, Dr. Bemiss: "Doctor, if you cannot overcome the enemy, do not try any experiments." Again, later in the day, when a favorable symptom occurred, he said: "Doctor, I believe that we have routed the enemy." Shortly before death he was delirious, and expired, like Napoleon, giving orders to his columns. In closing the sketch the writer says:

He was known to every one in the city, and by every one respected and admired. He became a devout member of the Episcopal church years ago; and it was a touching sight to see the tall, slender form of the maimed soldier move slowly up, by help of crutch or cane, to the altar rail, where he knelt with the poorest and the humblest to partake of the most solemn rite of his faith, the communion. His quiet, dignified manner, his amiable expression of countenance, his genial disposition and well-informed mind made him a man to be noticed in any assembly, or in any circle. The keen blue eye and the firm lips showed the spirit that dwelt beneath this placid exterior. The very soul of honor and knighthood lived in that shattered frame. Neither wounds, nor sickness nor danger, nor poverty, nor the defeat of the cause he fought so heroically, could shake that dauntless spirit or ruffle the composure of the polished and modest gentleman. His little motherless children, whatever betide them in the hereafter, will never have ought to remember him by save what did him honor. His peer in the highest qualities of a man was not easy to find.

THE granite monument erected in Middletown, N. Y., to the memory of the Union soldiers of the town of Wallkill, Orange county, was unveiled and dedicated September 5, with a large street parade and public exercises which took place in presence of 10,000 people. The oration was delivered by Gen. Kilpatrick.

THE Secretary of War and Gen. Dunn were in Reading, Pa., on Wednesday as guests of Mr. De B. Randolph Keim, of Washington, who has a summer residence at Reading, and who gave a fine reception to his guests on Wednesday evening. On Thursday morning a visit was made to the coal regions, a special train being provided by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

THE following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in Philadelphia during the past week: Lieut. C. H. Schriver, U. S. A., Girard House; Lieut. J. R. Williams, U. S. A., Lafayette Hotel; Asst. Engineer F. C. Burchard, U. S. N., Washington Hotel; Paymaster George R. Watkins, U. S. N., Continental Hotel.

THE following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York City during the past week: Chief Engineer W. J. Lamdin, U. S. N., Westminster Hotel; Surgeon General J. K. Barnes, U. S. A., Lieut.-Commander F. W. Dickins, U. S. N., and Lieut. Geo. M. Wheeler, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Hoffman House; General A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A., Clarendon Hotel; General A. D. McCook, U. S. A., Captain W. W. Queen, U. S. N., and Colonel Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., Sturtevant House; Captain R. F. R. Lewis, U. S. N., Astor House; Lieut.-Commander F. Wildes, U. S. N., Paymaster D. R. Larned, U. S. A., and Commander S. W. Terry, U. S. N., St. James Hotel; General N. B. McLaughlin, U. S. A., Park Avenue Hotel; Vice-Admiral Steven Rowan, U. S. N., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

EX-GOVERNOR JEWELL is said to be pushing Gen. Lucius Fairchild for the vacant Russian mission.

In a letter received by Admiral Ammen from Gen. Grant on Sept. 8, the latter says that after two days given to the

consideration of the subject he has concluded that if the Canal Company is properly formed and can secure the necessary concessions from the Nicaraguan government, he will accept the presidency of it and use his best efforts to push forward the work. No reference is made in the letter by Grant to the Presidential contest next fall.

LIEUT.-GEN. HENRY LE POER TRENCH, of Her Majesty's Indian army (retired full pay), and the Right Rev. Dr. Cheney, Bishop of Chicago, and Mrs. Cheney, have recently been entertained as guests at the residence in Belize Park, London, of Mr. Aloysius F. Kane, a brother of Chaplain Kane, U. S. Navy, and who served as a volunteer officer in the Navy during the war. Gen. Trench, who is well known to American officers that have visited India, is a cousin of the Hon. Power Henry Le Poer Trench, Second Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, the brother of the Earl of Clanarty.

OUR Newport correspondent writes: "Mrs. Comd. Baldwin gave a grand reception on Monday night last; the 1st Artillery band furnished the music.... Saturday night there was another popular ball at the Ocean House, which was highly enjoyed by all.... The fox hunts of the past week have been very fine, indeed, the best of the season.... Mr. Pierre Lorillard gave a magnificent ball on Monday evening, which was a very enjoyable affair.... There is to be a battery drill on Thursday afternoon at Fort Adams, which will be well worth witnessing, as Gen. Jackson always gives a fine drill.... At the Aquidneck House, the past week, have been: Lieut. W. Little, U. S. N.; Capt. Geo. E. Belknap, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Comd. W. C. Wise, U. S. N.; Midshipman R. T. Mulligan, U. S. N. At the Ocean House, Commodore G. M. Ransom, U. S. N.

THE Soldiers' Monument of Torrington, Conn., was dedicated Sept. 10, at Wolcottville. Addresses were made by Gov. Hawley, Gov. Andrews, and others.

SOME weeks ago a public speaker said that the late Major Leland was the last of the old staff of Gen. Grant's Army of the Tennessee. We are happy to say this is not so. Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Reynolds, of the Quartermaster's Department, was one of the staff from Shiloh to Vicksburg—being captain and lieutenant-colonel, chief quartermaster. Du Barry, Hawkins, Macfeely, as chief commissioners of that Army, and Aides Rowley, Biggin, J. P., Jr., Ihrie, Geo. P., are still living, and Duff, Chief Art'y, also, we believe. Others no doubt are living that we cannot recall to memory.

THE following call has just been issued for the next meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland:

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10, 1879.

To the Members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland: GENTLEMEN: Having received notification that the arrangements for the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Thomas, in Washington, would be completed early in the month of November next, in pursuance of the resolution of the Society adopted at the last meeting, the next annual meeting of the Society meet in Washington, Nov. 19 and 20, 1879, the anniversary of the battle of Missionary Ridge. All members are urgently requested to be present at the meeting.

P. H. SHERIDAN,  
President Society Army of the Cumberland.  
HENRY M. CIST, Corresponding Secretary.

GEN. H. H. GAINES, the ex-Confederate who died recently in Jack county, Texas, directed that his body be buried by the side of his two dogs.

LAST week's JOURNAL'S compilation of those who served in Mexico leaves out the name of Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Reynolds, who, as a boy of 17, served with Col. George W. Hughes's regiment, District Columbia and Md. Vol., Md. Rifle Co. F. Col. Hughes and Col. W. H. Emory, the Lieut.-Colonel, were both Captains, we believe, in the Topographical Engineers.

LIEUT.-COL. T. Y. FIELD, U. S. M. C., has been ordered to relieve Lieut.-Col. J. L. Broome of the command of the Brooklyn barracks on Nov. 1 instead of Oct. 1. This command was offered to Col. Jones, now at Boston, and declined.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* says, regarding the suit brought by the inmates of the Soldiers' Home in Washington to get possession of their pension money:

This suit is attracting unusual attention and threatens a scandal with regard to the management of that institution which, it is said, will be fully investigated when Congress meets. The Commissioner of Pensions decided nearly two years ago that the Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia was entitled to the pension of such pensioners only as have not contributed to the funds of the Home, in accordance with the provisions of section 4820. Secretary Schurz sustained the Commissioner, but the Attorney General overruled the Interior Department, which was followed by instituting a test case before the Court of Claims. The operation of the revised statute has been since 1873, and as the annual payments of pensions to the Home amount to \$16,000, the sum at stake is now nearly \$100,000. The Board of Audit of the Soldiers' Home consists of the Adjutant General, Surgeon General and Commissary General of the Army. The annual income of the Home is estimated at \$100,000, and as this is supposed to be expended on a few hundred veterans the inquiry is now made as to how the money is disbursed. The soldiers complain that they receive only regular Army fare, and that their pension money has been used in making handsome drives for the officers stationed at the Home. Complaint is also made that the President has been enjoying the hospitality of the Home at the expense of the soldiers' fund, and that during the eight years of President Grant's administration he never sought a summer residence on the grounds. President Lincoln was obliged to make the Home his summer resort during the war, having no other place to go to.

## THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'der-in-Chief  
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

JOHN W. HOOG, Chief Clerk.

DAVID D. PORTER, Admiral of the Navy.

STEPHEN C. ROWAN, Vice-Admiral of the Navy.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

## WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

\* Iron-clads : a. s., Asiatic station ; e. s., European station ; n. a. s., North Atlantic station ; p. s., Pacific station ; s. a. s., South Atlantic station ; s. a. s., special service. The iron-clads *Ajax*, Comdr. H. B. Seeley ; *Ataklik*, Lieut. Jas. Marthon ; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand ; *Mahopac*, Lieut. Wm. W. Rhoades ; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at Brandos, Va.

ADAMS (p. s.), Commander John A. Howell. Mare Island.

ALASKA\* (s. a.), Lieut. R. M. G. Brown. New York.

ALASKA (p. s.), Capt. George Brown.

ALERT, Comdr. C. L. Huntington.

Left the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Aug. 30, for the Asiatic station.

ALLIANCE (e. s.), Commander A. R. Yates.

Will be ordered home from the European station so as to reach the United States about the middle of November.

ASHUELOT (s. a.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. Yokohama, July 8.

COLORADO, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving Ship, New York.

CONSTELLATION, Commander E. M. Shepard.

Arrived at New York, Sept. 9, where she is to be put out of commission. Her officers will return to the Naval Academy to which they are attached. As soon as the condition of the *Constellation* is ascertained, and she is found made suitable to make the passage to the Mediterranean and back, she will take out the relief officers and crew of the *Trenton* and bring back those who are to return. Many of the crew of the *Trenton* have signified their willingness to enlist for another term of three years.

The Superintendent of the Naval Academy reports officially to the Navy Department the death of Jas. McGregor, paymaster's clerk of the *Constellation*, at the Naval Hospital, New York, Aug. 23. He was transferred to the hospital Aug. 19, with typho malarial fever. Mr. McGregor had been many years in the Service as clerk, and was a competent and highly respected officer.

CONSTITUTION (s. a.), Capt. Francis H. Baker. New York.

ENTERPRISE (e. s.), Comdr. Thos. O. Selfridge. En route to Villefranche.

ESSEX (s. a. s.), Comdr. Winfield S. Schley.

A despatch from Rear-Admiral E. T. Nichols, dated at Rio, Aug. 14, reports arrival, day previous, of the *Essex* from Montevideo, after a stormy passage. She was disabled in the steam department while hove to in a gale, and will require eight or ten days repair. When completed she will sail for Philadelphia.

FORTUNE (s. a. s.), Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Receiving Ship, Norfolk.

HARTFORD (f. a. s. a. s.), Capt. Jas. A. Greer.

Rear-Admiral E. T. Nichols, commanding the U. S. naval force on the South Atlantic station, in a despatch dated at Rio, Aug. 9, reports his arrival at that port in the *Hartford*, Aug. 2, after a pleasant passage of twelve days from Montevideo. He daily expected the *Essex*, and on her arrival she would be sent home. He expected to follow with the *Hartford* by the 1st October. The only foreign vessels of war in port were H. B. M. sloop *Garnet*, and the Italian frigate *Garibaldi*—the latter en route to the Pacific. The health of Rio was said to be excellent, the deaths from yellow fever averaging not more than two a day. The weather was unusually warm for the season, and there was some suffering from want of water—no rain having fallen for nearly two months. The health of the officers and crew of the *Hartford* was good.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving Ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID (s. a. s.), Lieut. F. H. Delano. New York.

JAMESTOWN (s. a. s.), Comdr. Lester A. Beardsee. Sitka, Alaska.

KEARSARGE (n. a. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Pickering.

Is going from Halifax to Portland, at which latter place she will remain about a week. Thence, if necessary, she will run into Boston for coal and provisions, and afterwards proceed to join the flagship *Pocahontas* at Yorktown, about the 20th or 25th of September.

LACKAWANNA (p. s.), Capt. Ralph Chandler. Apia, Samoan Islands, June 25.

MARION (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. Portsmouth, N. H.

A court of inquiry convened at the Portsmouth Navy-yard on Sept. 10, to inquire into the condition of the engineer department of the *Marion*, which has been under repair some weeks. The *Marion* was examined and inspected early in the present year, and reported in good serviceable condition in every respect. After a couple of months cruising it was found that the boilers were in bad condition, and two or three month's repairs required on them. The court is to ascertain if there is any one to blame for this condition of things, and if so, who. The following is the detail: Captain E. Barrett, President; Chief Engineer D. B. Macomb and Commander C. C. Carpenter, members, and 1st Lieut. G. C. Reid, U. S. M. C., Judge-Advocate.

MICHIGAN (s. a. lakes), Comdr. Geo. W. Hayward.

Arrived at Green Bay, Wis., Sept. 5, from Sheboygan. At the latter place only six boys presented themselves for examination, three of which were accepted but only one enlisted—the two others declining. The *Michigan* passed through the Sturgeon Bay canal, thus saving about ninety miles. She was to leave for Port Huron, Mich., Sept. 10.

MINNESOTA, Capt. S. B. Luce. Apprentice Ship, Newport, R. I.

MONOCACY (a. s.), Comdr. Geo. W. Sumner. Shanghai, June 9.

MONONGAHELA (a. s.), Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Yokohama, July 15.

MONTAUK\*, Lieut.-Comdr. Thos. M. Gardner. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Commo. Thos. Patterson. Store Ship, Port Royal.

ONWARD (p. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Store Ship, Callao, Peru.

PALOS (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Jas. G. Green. Shanghai, July 15.

PASSAIC\*, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving Ship, Washington.

PAWNEE (n. a. s.), Mate Jas. Reid. Hospital Ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PENSACOLA (f. a. p. s.), Comdr. Edw. Terry. Callao, July 9.

PORTSMOUTH, Lieut.-Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. Training Ship.

Arrived at Halifax Sept. 2, and left Sept. 6 for Hampton Roads.

POWHATAN (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. T. S. Fillebrown. New York.

QUINNEBAUG (e. s.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. Trieste, Aug. 9.

RANGER (a. s.), Comdr. Robert Boyd. Amoy.

Has been ordered to leave the Asiatic station about Oct. 1, for San Francisco.

RICHMOND (f. a. a. s.), Capt. A. E. R. Benham. Yokohama, July 15.

RIO BRAVO (a. s. Brownsville, Texas,) Lieut.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz.

SABATOGA, Comdr. Robley D. Evans. Training Ship.

SHERANOAH, Capt. Robt. F. R. Lewis.

Was put in commission at New York on Sept. 6, and will leave about the latter part of the month for Brazil. The officers ordered to her are not favorably impressed with her fitness for a flagship, and there is much complaint and dissatisfaction to commence the cruise with. Whether she will be able to accommodate healthfully and comfortably her complement of enlisted men or not, is a problem likely to be solved negatively. She will take the place of the *Hartford*.

SPEEDWELL, Lieut. Z. L. Tanner. Fish commission, Provincetown, Mass.

ST. LOUIS, Comdr. Aug. P. Cooke. Receiving Ship, League Island.

ST. MARY'S, Comdr. Henry Erben. N. Y. School Ship.

TALLAPOOSA (a. s.), Lieut. David G. McRitchie. Left Norfolk, Sept. 6, for New York and the Eastern yards.

TICONDEROGA (a. s.), Comdr. B. J. Cromwell. West Coast of Africa.

Arrived at Cape Town, Aug. 4, direct from St. Helena. The voyage was uneventful. The sick list was reduced to 40, and there was only one case at all serious, and in that a change for the better had set in that day. It is not yet announced what day she will leave Cape Town.

TRENTON (f. a. e. s.), Capt. John Lee Davis. En route to Villefranche.

TUSCARORA (p. s.), Comdr. John W. Philip. Mare Island.

Expect to be ready to leave Mare Island about Sept. 15, and to resume her surveying duties on the Mexican coast.

VANDALIA (n. a. s.), Comdr. Richard W. Meade. En route to Aspinwall.

WABASH, Capt. S. Livingston Breese. Receiving Ship, Boston.

WACHUSETT (a. s.), Comdr. Byron Wilson.

Left Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 6, for Boston. She is going to the Brazil station, and will probably get away from Boston about 15th to 20th September. She will take the place of the *Essex*.

WYANDOTTE\*, Lieut. C. H. Arnold. Washington, D. C.

WYOMING (e. s.), Comdr. John C. Watson.

An Odessa newspaper, the *Pravda*, accuses the Porte of violating treaty obligations in allowing an armed vessel, the United States steamer *Wyoming*, to cruise in the Black Sea with the American Ambassador to Turkey on board. The American Consul at Odessa admits that the Porte at first refused permission, but yielded on the landing by the *Wyoming* of part of her armament.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

It is currently reported that the *Tennessee* will be fitted out to relieve the *Pocahontas* as flagship of the North Atlantic squadron.

ASSISTANT SURGEON L. J. DRAPER, U. S. N., died at St. Louis, Mo., on Aug. 30, of enteritis, and his remains sent the next day to Washington City for interment.

THE schooner *General Harney*, from the Arctic Ocean, arrived at Honolulu, Aug. 31, with news that the *Jeannette* and the United States revenue cutter were at anchor at Kotzebue Sound, with all well on board.

The breaking up of the old Arctic exploring ship *Resolute* is now complete. The commemorative piece of furniture to be constructed from a portion of the timber for the President of the United States will probably be in the form of an elaborate *secretaire*.

A PORTSMOUTH, N. H., despatch of Sept. 3 says: To-night the citizens of Portsmouth gave a complimentary reception and supper to the officers attached to this naval station and those on the Government vessels at this yard. The festivities were of the most elaborate character, and were attended by a large and fashionable company.

The *Antietam*, at League Island, is being converted into a marine barracks, and will be ready for occupation in October. The amount appropriated for this purpose was about \$7,000, and the work was to be done by Naval Constructor Hichborn. The marine garrison, about one hundred and ten in number, is now quartered on the iron-clad *Dictator*.

The Royal Naval College at Greenwich, Eng., permits two foreign private students of each nationality to enter annually. Cadet Engineers Richard Gatewood of Virginia, and Francis T. Bowles of Massachusetts, applied through the Secretary of the Navy and Department of State for admission to the college this year. As a rule, applicants are examined in May and enter the 1st of October, but in this instance the examination has been waived, upon the presentation of the certificates of the graduation of these young men at the Academy. The full course is three sessions of nine months' each, and the cadet engineers who, it appears by cable despatch, will be permitted to enter, have to pay the regular tuition fees.

U. S. FLAGSHIP RICHMOND,  
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, Aug. 12, 1879.

Hon. R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Sir: I regret to report the death from apoplexy on the 1st inst., at 8:35 A. M., of Lieutenant Commander Samuel L. Wilson, U. S. N., attached to the U. S. steamer *Ashuelot*.

His funeral took place on the 2d inst. and was attended by detachments of officers and men from the flagship, the *Monongahela* and *Ashuelot*, and from H. M. ship *Charybdis*, the French corvette *Champlain*, German corvette *Luis*, and

Japanese flagship *Kongo Koen*. His remains were interred in the Yokohama cemetery with military honors. Respectfully,

T. H. PATTERSON, Rear-Admiral,  
Commanding Forces Asiatic Station.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, August 30, 1879.

Circular No. 12.

The Board of Inspectors ordered by Circular No. 1, of June 22, 1877, will see that the quantity, as well as the quality, of the material offered for inspection is correct; and in this they will be assisted by the store clerk of the department whose material is to be inspected.

R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, September 4, 1879.

U. S. Navy Regulation Circular No. 20.

Paragraphs 12 and 14, Chapter XII., of Navy Regulations, are hereby annulled, and the following are substituted therefor:

I. Each mess of officers will select a caterer, who will have charge of all matters relating to the proper service in and expenditures of the mess. He will keep an account of all receipts and expenditures, from which an abstract of the financial condition of the mess may at any time be ascertained. At the close of each month he will render to the mess a statement of the account of the mess, with his receipts, expenditures, and balance on hand, if any, together with any bills remaining unpaid. He is to incur no indebtedness which cannot be discharged by the funds appropriated for the mess, and he will see that all bills are paid before leaving a port. If, however, from the unexpected sailing of the vessel, or from circumstances beyond his control, he is forced to leave any bills unpaid, he will report the number and amount to the commanding officer, who will take measures to have them paid as soon as possible.

II. All officers, not commanding, ranking above the grade of ensign, and all officers in charge of departments are ward-room officers. Those ranking with and below the grade of ensign are steerage officers, excepting the warrant officers, who will form a mess by themselves.

In all officers' messes the senior line officer present shall preside and have the power to interfere at any time to prevent disorder or unrestrained breaches of decorum.

R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 6.—Medical Inspector John C. Spear, to hold himself in readiness for duty as Fleet Surgeon of the European Station.

Surgeon John W. Coles, to report to the National Board of Health for special duty connected with the sanitary supervision of the ports in the State of Delaware.

SEPTEMBER 8.—Commodore Andrew Bryson, to command the South Atlantic Station, and when she is ready, to hoist his flag on board the U. S. steamer *Shenandoah* now fitting out at New York.

Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Caldwell, to duty at the Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I., on the 16th September.

SEPTEMBER 9.—Lieutenant Adolph Marx, to duty at the Hydrographic Office.

Surgeon Benjamin S. Mackie, to recruiting duty at Philadelphia, Pa.

Passed Assistant Engineer B. C. Gowing, to temporary duty on board the torpedo boat *Intrepid*, at New York, in addition to his present duties.

SEPTEMBER 10.—Captain David B. Harmony, to command the *Powhatan* on the 2d October.

Commander Wm. T. Sampson, to special temporary duty at Washington.

Cadet Midshipman R. O. Butler, to the *Wachusett*.

Paymaster J. Goodwin Hobbs, to duty at the Torpedo Station on the 1st October.

Paymaster Rufus S. McConnell, to the receiving ship *Wabash*, at Boston, on the 1st October.

Chief Engineer David Smith, to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

## DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 4.—Commander E. M. Shepard, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to command the *Constellation*.

Commander F. V. McNair, from the command of the *Constellation*, and ordered to resume duties at the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant Sumner C. Paine, Daniel Delehanty and R. T. Jasper; Masters C. W. Bartlett and S. A. Staunton, from the *Constellation*, and ordered to resume duties at the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant Richard Bush and Master C. P. Rees, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Constellation*.

SEPTEMBER 5.—Lieutenant Adolph Marx has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Trenton*, European Station, on the 12th August, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer Henry S. Davids has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Monongahela*, Asiatic Station, on the 6th August, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon M. L. Ruth, from the *Constellation*, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. A. Corwin, from the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert Whiting, from the *Constellation*, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 6.—Commander E. M. Shepard, Lieutenants Samuel W. Very, Richard Bush, M. R. S. Mackenzie and W. J. Barnette; Master C. P. Rees, Paymaster A. S. Kenny, and Chaplain R. Hudson, from the *Constellation*, on her arrival at New York, and ordered to return and resume duties at the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Turner, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the *Shenandoah* on the 16th September.

SEPTEMBER 8.—Commander Bushrod B. Taylor, from duty as Inspector of Ordnance at the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 1st October next, and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Montgomery Sicard, from special duty on the 30th September, and ordered as Inspector of Ordnance at the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 1st October next.

SEPTEMBER 9.—Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Stivers, from the torpedo boat *Intrepid*, and ordered to the *Pensacola*, at Callao, Peru, per steamer September 20 from New York.

SEPTEMBER 10.—Captain T. S. Fillebrown, from the command of the *Powhatan* on the 2d October, and placed on waiting orders.

Medical Inspector John C. Spear, from duty as member of the Retiring Board, and ordered to the *Trenton*, and as Fleet Surgeon of the European Station, per steamer Ohio from Philadelphia on September 20.

Medical Inspector Delavan Bloodgood, from the Trenton, and as Fleet Surgeon of the European Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Paymaster James Hoy, from the receiving ship Wabash on the 1st October, and ordered to settle accounts.

Paymaster Joseph Foster, from the Torpedo Station on the 1st October, and ordered to settle accounts.

Gunner A. A. Phelps and Acting Sailmaker Milton W. Watkins, from the Wachusett, and placed on waiting orders.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant E. Longnecker, attached to the Naval Observatory for one month from September 15.

To Mate Harry Setley, attached to the receiving ship St. Louis, for one month from September 20.

To Surgeon T. C. Walton, attached to the receiving ship Franklin, for one month from September 10.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon P. A. Lovering, attached to the training ship Minnesota, for one month from Sept. 15.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon James H. Gaines, attached to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for one month from September 11.

To Chief Engineer George W. Semner, attached to the receiving ship Franklin, for one month from September 5.

To Chief Engineer Henry L. Snyder, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, from September 22 to October 18.

To Passed Assistant Engineer J. M. Emmanuel, attached to the Ajax, during the month of October.

To Assistant Engineer Wm. Cowles, attached to the Navy-yard, Boston, from September 8 to 30.

To Chaplain E. W. Hager, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for one month from September 12.

To Professor Simon Newcomb, Superintendent of Nautical Almanac, from September 10 to October 5.

#### REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant E. S. Jacob, to the Shenandoah, and granted three months' leave, and on its expiration to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

The appointment of Dennis Twiggs as an Acting Boatswain in the Navy.

The appointment of Leon Ridoux as an Acting Carpenter in the Navy.

#### RESIGNED.

Ensign Stephen Jenkins has been detached from the receiving ship Colorado, at New York, and his resignation accepted, to take effect on the 1st January, 1880, and leave granted him until that date.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Lieutenant W. L. Field has been authorized to take charge of the Light-house Steam Tender Manzinita during her transit to California.

#### LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending September 10, 1879:

Samuel Lewis Wilson, lieutenant-commander, August 1, U. S. S. Ashuelot.

Lemuel Joseph Draper, assistant surgeon, August 30, at St. Louis, Missouri.

James Shea, landsman, August 12, Naval Hospital, Norfolk. James Wilson, marine, July 7, U. S. S. Monocacy, at Shanghai, China.

John Wolcott Partridge, seaman, August 23, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Michael James Whalen, second class boy, September 1, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

#### MARINE CORPS.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Colonel James H. Jones, commanding marines at Boston, Mass., for thirty days from September 19.

#### TORPEDO WORK AT NEWPORT.

We resume and conclude the account of the examination of the torpedo class at Newport, last week, of which the first part was given in the JOURNAL of Sept. 6.

Lieutenant Cogswell described the methods of arranging mines for the defence of a harbor, together with the lead of cables.

Lieutenant W. W. Gilpatrick showed the objects of circuit closers, circuit breakers and circuit shunts, and how they differed from each other.

Lieutenant Belden was again called to describe the converse electric shutter, used for signalling the approach of vessels and for announcing faults in cables leading to mines, for firing mines, and also for announcing which mine had been fired. This machine is in circuit with an instrument which shuts all neighboring torpedoes out of the circuit, so that they may not be fired by the explosion of the one in contact with the vessel.

Lieutenant Harber described the English shutter apparatus.

Lieutenant Handy explained various electro-contact and electro-chemical torpedoes and wires.

Lieutenant Mead showed how to make an improvised torpedo with the material usually found on ship-board in case of emergency.

Lieutenant Shaw described the method of determining the position of a vessel by observation with reference to any given torpedo, and the method of firing at the proper time. He also described Siemens's detector, which transfers the observations of two persons at points distant from each other to the same plane, and to a table which also contains a plat of the torpedo field. The observer at the plane table can fire any torpedo when a vessel may be over it by electricity.

Lieutenant Commander A. H. Wright described the apparatus for producing electric light and its use as applied to defensive warfare. Farmer's hand lamp, to be used in a launch or for signalling purposes. By flashing the light held in the hand upon the clouds at night signals may be made by the Myers code and read at a great distance when intervening objects prevent the use of ordinary torchlight or fireball. This lamp was shown to be specially intended for use in picked launches, where the larger lights would be too heavy and would require too much power.

The same officer was called upon to show how an enemy's harbor could be cleared of torpedoes, chains

and other obstructions, and the method of countermanning against an enemy's torpedoes, by sending out a steam launch, entirely controlled by electricity, like the Success.

On September 4, continues the report in the N. Y. Herald, the examination was resumed in the electrical building, under charge of Lieutenant Maynard, as instructor, the subjects being such, for example, as the laws governing electrical currents, especially as applied to firing fuses; the various machines, frictional, magnetic and dynamo, with their advantages, defects and special application, galvanometers, Wheatstone's bridges, various fuse circuits, how to make a galvanometer on board ship with only a sailmaker's needle and some bell wire, and with it measure the suitability of an unknown wire for making fuse bridges.

Next came the explosive building. The picrates of various substances shown were made at the station by Professor Hill and Lieutenant Commander Elmer, a student in the last class, and present a show of brilliant shades of color. The picric powder is comparatively of recent date, and is intended to replace gunpowder in torpedoes. It is composed of picrate of ammonium, potassium nitrate and charcoal, and looks like coarse green tea. Professor Hill conducted the examination. Nitro-glycerine exploding perfectly in water, the water pressure rather packing it and increasing its power, was shown to be a queer looking mess, in cakes about one inch in thickness, and appeared like innocent calf's foot jelly or soft glue. This was handled with perfect safety, is difficult to explode and when set fire to it will burn up. A piece laid on a moderately hot stove will fizz away like a slice of bacon. To explode it a large fuse of fulminate of mercury was required. This was confined. A lump that had been blown to pieces by a weak fuse without exploding was simply shattered. When properly fired its force was enormous. The camphorated gelatine was shown to be particularly safe. It keeps well in a warm temperature, thus giving it an advantage over dynamite, which exudes in warm climates. This gelatine was made by adding to nitro-glycerine a small percentage of camphor and photographer's gun cotton, previously dissolved in alcohol and ether. The whole is gently heated, when it becomes a pasty yellow cake, with a strong smell of camphor.

The explaining of matters pertaining to the subjects was listened to with great interest. Dynamite was shown to be simply nitro-glycerine absorbed or taken up by silicious earth or kieselguhr, the skeletons of microscopic animals. Forty pounds of this earth will fill a flour barrel and it takes up three times its weight of nitro-glycerine. It is difficult to fire frozen, and, as it freezes as well as nitro-glycerine at 40 degrees Fahrenheit, this is a serious objection. It was stated, however, that attempts are being constantly made to fire it frozen, and with increasing success. Specimens of dynamite were shown. They looked a good deal like damp starch, and were rather disagreeable to handle. It gives all who handle it a terrible headache that lasts about six hours. All of the class had had practical experience in making the various explosives mentioned above, and they had been afflicted with the initiation headache. Professor Hill, the instructor in explosives, is indefatigable in experiments and is in love with explosives if one can judge by appearance. He has a trusted assistant in Mr. Wayland, who is regarded as a dangerous man to have a row with, as he is saturated with the most violent of explosives, being obliged to be among them nearly all the time.

The examination proceeded, with illustrations, all the explosives being described, as well as the mode of manufacturing them, their relative force, fitness for special purposes, etc. It was a relief at the finish to find that no one had dropped a specimen.

The last question drawn was the manufacture of liquid carbolic acid gas for running the Lay torpedo boat. One of the class explained the machinery and the advantages of this motor over compressed air, ammonia and nitrous oxide. The liquid can be made for about fifteen cents per pound. It was shown to expand enormously with a rise of temperature and decrease of pressure, and had to be reduced in tension before it could be admitted to the cylinder of an engine. It also causes great cold in its neighborhood when doing work, the pipes becoming frosted and covered with icicles. It was stated that Professor Hill has a plan for making it on board ship, without the use of ice, in case the Lay boat is carried on a man-of-war.

The various subjects were handled to the satisfaction of the Board, each member of which complimented the officers of the station upon the thoroughness of the work performed. It was shown that liberal appropriations were needed to make the station more useful in the future than it had been in the past. The Board retired to a private room to make up their report at the close of the day's work. The reduction of the appropriations during the past few years has tended to cripple the station. Many of the usual experiments with torpedoes, mines, etc., had to be omitted during the present examination for lack of funds; but the Board were satisfied from the lucid explanations of such matters that every member of the class understood all the practical ideas in regard to their use, manipulation, etc. The Board examined the books belonging to the class and received essays on torpedoes from various members, which will be reviewed at leisure. The Board visited the station on the 5th, but the examination of the class was over. The majority of them left town on the 4th, their detachments being handed to them that afternoon.

A despatch from another source says: The experiments and exercises in general have been commendable, and the Board will report favorably, and will probably recommend an increase of the appropriations. The following are the names of the graduates:

*Commanders*—Alfred Hopkins, James O'Kane, H. B. Robeson, Theodore F. Kane, and Charles McGregor.

*Lieutenant Commanders*—A. H. Wright and A. G. Caldwell.

*Lieutenants*—W. W. Mead, Samuel Belden, W. W. Gillpatrick, C. P. Shaw, J. K. Cogswell, George C. Reiter, G. B.

Harber, Henry O. Handy, John C. Wilson, William A. Haddean, and Henry T. Stockton.

*Master*—F. S. Hotchkiss.

*Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel*—James Forney, of the Marine Corps.

#### THE SWEDISH EXPLORER'S TRIUMPH.

PROF. NORDENSKJÖLD, the Swedish Arctic explorer, telegraphs from Yokohama, Sept. 3, as follows: "All are well. We left winter quarters on the 18th, and doubled East Cape on the 20th of July. Proceeded thence to Lawrence Bay, Port Clarence, and Behring's Island. Have had no sickness and no scurvy. The *Vega* is in excellent condition."

Fuller particulars are given in the following account, given to the New York *Herald* correspondent at Yokohama.

"We sailed from Gothenburg on July 4, 1878, and a four days' sail brought us to Tromsø (a Norwegian port on an island of the same name), where our outfit of furs and necessaries for the high latitudes was completed. Here we were joined by the companion steamer, the *Lena*. On July 25 both vessels sailed from Tromsø, passed through the Yugor Strait (south of Nova Zembla) on August 5. There was not a particle of ice to be seen between Waigatsh (Vaigatz, a Russian island), and the Continent. The Kara Sea, hitherto dreaded by all sailors in the Arctic regions, was equally free from ice, and anchor was cast at Port Dickson, near the mouth of the Yenessi, on August 6.

"After a three days' delay there the two steamers of our expedition steered northeast toward the dreaded Taimur land and the North Cape. The ice arrested our passage and we were compelled to remain at Tajoy (Cape Taimur?) four days. On August 19, Tsejdekin, the extreme northern point of Asia, was reached, where a short rest was taken. The *Vega* coasted the peninsula, very little ice being encountered, and anchored at the mouth of the Lena River on August 26. To the north-eastward were the islands of New Siberia, which we soon sighted, but were unable to explore because of the great field of ice that girt their shores. The mouth of the Kolwya River (latitude 69 deg. 30 min., longitude 161 deg. 30 min.), a broad estuary, was found open, and we hastened to make all possible progress eastward. Our difficulties soon began, however, and increased daily. We were delayed much by the ice between Cape Cook and Van Karem. We crossed Kolintsch Bay on September 27 with comparative ease, but were imprisoned on the 28th near a Tchukchi settlement (latitude 67 deg. 7 min. north, longitude 177 deg. 24 min. west.)

"We wintered in the pack ice at this point, one mile from land. The entire ship's company maintained the best of health and spirits. Not a single case of scurvy occurred on board. During the shortest day the sun was above the horizon less than three hours, and then only the upper limb was visible. At this point much time was devoted to interesting scientific and ethnographic studies. There were 4,000 inhabitants in the several villages near by, who subsisted by fishing and sealing. They are called the Tchukchi and are a very agreeable class of people for an exploring party to meet. They supplied the expedition with bear and reindeer meat. The cold was intense, averaging 36 centigrade (32.2 degrees below Fahrenheit). The game was abundant in the spring, wild fowl being taken in large numbers. We were detained in the ice at this point 264 days, but were released on July 18 and passed East Cape into Behring Straits on the 20th. Such is the story of our voyage.

"I fully accomplished the object for which the expedition was sent out by Dr. Dickson—namely, a practical proof of the existence of a Northeast Passage. Then the Asiatic coast was followed and St. Lawrence Bay was crossed to Port Clarence, Alaska. Thence we crossed to Koniyan, dredging carefully in order to determine the formation of the bottom of the sea, many specimens of the fauna and flora being obtained. The location, breadth, velocity and approximate volume of the currents of the Arctic and Pacific Polar currents were charted and calculated. Having touched at St. Lawrence Island we next proceeded to Behring Island, where we received the first news from Europe through the resident agent of the Alaska Trading Company. The fossil remains on Behring Island are of immense variety. A new marine animal was here discovered, which we named *Rhytina stellaris*. The *Vega* left the island on August 19, and had a pleasant voyage until August 31, when a severe gale was encountered, accompanied with lightning. During the storm, the lightning struck and shivered the main-topmast, slightly injuring several men. We arrived off Yokohama at half-past eight on the evening of September 2. All are well, and no deaths have occurred during the voyage.

"The *Vega* is the first vessel to make the passage, and I think the voyage from Europe to Asia by Behring Strait is certain and safe, with very little more experience of navigation in the Northern seas. From Japan to the mouth of the River there are no difficulties in the proper season for experienced sailors. The Lena River taps Central Siberia, and a large prospective trade can readily be developed. The *Vega* will remain at Yokohama about fourteen days."

The entire crew of the Swedish steamer *A. E. Nordenskjöld*, sent to the relief of the *Vega*, which was lost off Yesso on August 5, have arrived safely at a northern Japanese port.

A DESPATCH from Durban, Africa, says that a cavalry reconnaissance has blown up King Cetywayo's powder magazine, 10 miles from his new kraal. Messengers from Cetywayo met Sir Garnet Wolseley on the 12th of August, saying that the King was willing to submit and pay taxes, but that the country must be cleared of British soldiers. The messengers were informed that Cetywayo was no longer King, and that he must surrender unconditionally.

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On Aug. 1, Lieut.-Commander Samuel L. Wilson, whose abilities as an officer and whose character as a gentleman had gained him the affection and respect of many in the naval service, died on board the *Ashuelot*, while in an epileptic fit. The Japan *Herald* of Aug. 4 says:

The burial of Lieutenant-Commander S. L. Wilson, late executive officer of the *Ashuelot*, took place on Saturday last between 5 and 6 p. m. At 5 o'clock the funeral party landed and formed at the English Hatoba, and shortly afterwards the barge containing the body of the lamented officer arrived from the Union church, and joined the cortege. The procession then moved off along the Bund, the order being as follows: Band of the *Richmond*, marines, the hearse, seamen from the various vessels of the United States squadron, followed by parties from the English and Japanese men-of-war, Admiral Patterson and staff, Mr. Bingham, United States Minister, Mr. Stevens, Secretary of the Legation, officers from the United States, English, German, French and Japanese men-of-war, and a number of residents. On reaching the cemetery the procession halted, and the coffin, borne by eight sailors, was carried to the tomb, where the burial service was read by the Rev. R. Hayward, the fleet chaplain. At the conclusion of the service, three volleys were fired over the grave, and the ceremony was finished, the procession reforming and returning on board. The deceased officer, who had only lately arrived here from home, leaves many friends behind him, as he was well known and much liked—some nine or ten years since—he was out on this station in the *Monocacy*.

The deceased officer was born in Ohio, and appointed from that State Sept. 20, 1861, the first year of the Civil War. He was in the Naval School from 1861 to 1864, and was assigned to the steam sloop *Brooklyn*, flagship of the Brazil squadron, in 1866, receiving his promotion as master Dec. 1 of that year. March 12, 1868, he was commissioned as lieutenant, and in that and the following year served in the steamship *Monocacy* of the Asiatic squadron. His last commission, that of lieutenant-commander, dated Dec. 31, 1869. Under this he served at the naval rendezvous, San Francisco, in 1870; in the *St. Mary's* (fourth rate), Pacific fleet, 1871-2; in the *Saranae* (second rate), Pacific fleet, 1873. He had a long furlough, beginning with 1874, while his final service has already been indicated.

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**AN AMERICAN OBSERVER IN TURKEY.\***

It is not altogether clear upon what principle the Government proceeds when it expends thousands of dollars in sending an officer of the Army abroad to report upon military matters for the benefit of the Service, and then shuts up the information obtained in volumes for which officers are expected to pay. If the purpose is to educate our officers it would seem desirable that the information obtained should be distributed as freely as possible. Yet here are the reports of Lieut. GREENE, guarded at the War Office with jealous care, from inspection, to be brought out at last under the protection of the copyright. Lieut. GREENE has shown so much zeal, intelligence and energy that we are glad to see him honored and rewarded in every way, but we do not like to see any course taken to prevent our officers receiving the full benefit of his observation and experience. Doubtless it is the intention to make a free distribution of his volumes to some extent, but the most valuable portion of them should be placed before every officer.

Mr. GREENE's work appears in two octavo volumes, one containing the letter press and the other the plates of which there are twenty-six; maps and diagrams of fortifications, etc. The letter press volume covers a description of the organization of the Russian army, an account of the campaigns in Bulgaria and Armenia, and some general conclusions on the defence and attack of fortified places. This final section is the one of most value to our Service. The author has proven himself to be an intelligent and acute observer, and what he says has the value of the most recent observation of warfare upon a large scale, under the conditions that are rendering obsolete much that has hitherto been accepted. SKOBELOFF, as we are told for example, arriving in person at the head of his column "found the men lying down and receiving the fire of the enemy, but without replying to it. On asking an explanation the men replied that it was of no use to fire, for their guns would not reach the position of the Turks—about 1,500 yards off, across a ravine. While he was talking his chief of staff was very badly wounded in the shoulder. SKOBELOFF immediately ordered up a company of the 63d regiment which he had armed before leaving Plevna with the PEARODY-MARTINI guns captured from the Turks. They had hardly opened fire before the Turks ceased their fire and retired behind the crest of their ridge."

A campaign abounding in such incidents is likely to lead to the revision of the opinion, if it is still entertained, that there is but little value in the thousand yard ranges of Creedmoor, as they will never be used in actual warfare. "Four hundred men," says Mr. GREENE, "garrisoning a little redoubt of 100 yards on a side, and firing both from the parapet and the ditch, can now in twelve minutes easily deliver 24,000 shots, a veritable hail of lead, each pellet of which, if it strikes a vital part, is fatal, *up to a distance of a mile and a quarter*; and if but one in twenty of these bullets finds its billet, the defender will have destroyed 1,200 men during the time that the assailants

are passing over this mile and a quarter, i. e., three times their own number."

Troops subjected to a fatal fire at a distance of 2,200 yards, and yet the Creedmoor and Wimbledon distances of 1,000 yards mere "fancy shooting!" In 1863, continues Mr. GREENE, the same number of men, in the same position, would have been armed with a gun which could only be fired, at most, but 1,800 shots during the time the passage of the third of a mile covered by their range, "and if one in twenty of these hit, they would have accomplished a loss among the enemy of only 90 men—less than one-twelfth of the destruction possible in 1877." Thus "in the last few years the defence, behind fortifications, has enormously gained upon the attack, owing to the improvement in small arms." "In all of Gourko's operations, during and after the passage of the Balkans, there was no instance in which a fortified position was assaulted in front; having a superiority of force he threatened the enemy's front (occupying their attention with the fire of a skirmish line, with strong supports posted in their nearest shelter), and turned their flanks, compelling their retreat—the tactics, in short, of SHERMAN's Atlanta campaign. The counter attacks of the Turks were received with careful, cool volley firing by half companies, delivered when the Turks were within 150 yards, and in every case attended with success." General SKOBELOFF, who was the hero of open assaults during this war, is quoted as saying that "the only formation in which troops can successfully assault entrenched positions is in successive lines of skirmishers. The division general must be perfectly thoughtless of his own comfort or safety, and put himself between the skirmishers and the reserves where he can feel the pulse of the battle and have his troops in his own hand, and judge himself of the moment when successive battalions in reserve should be sent forward." Thus has the experience of our war, to which the Europeans have heretofore given too little heed, been reinforced by an experience nearer home, under conditions still more favorable to the defense.

As to the company column, which is the adopted formation for attack in every Continental Army, Lieut. GREENE argues that none of the circumstances which have led to its adoption abroad exist in our Service.

The administration of our service in time of peace is by posts rather than by regiments, and the necessity of combining several battalions into one regiment for purposes of economy in administration has no existence whatever. The propriety of forming an organization of several battalions in one regiment—which organization will exist only on paper in time of peace, and in time of war will be as new as if it had never existed at all—is at least open to question.

The large companies and small proportion of officers is also not in accordance with the necessities of our service. In time of peace, small detachments of ten or fifteen men are constantly being sent on scouts and other duty requiring the presence of an officer; in time of war we have always relied upon calling out large numbers of volunteers, and these require a greater proportion of officers than regularly drilled troops.

For actual use in battle, the tactical unit (whether called a regiment or a battalion is immaterial) is 1,000 men all over the world. This our present regimental organization gives.

In battle, also, the smaller companies, numbering 100 men each, are easier to handle than the larger ones which all Europe has copied from the economical Germans. The formation of each company into double column of fours on the centre puts the regiment in a shape as convenient for handling as that of the battalion in company columns: from this the regiment can be developed into line and the numbers sent forward as the first line of skirmishers, to be reinforced by the number twos or threes; or, without deploying the column, the numbers one of odd companies and four of even companies (the outside men of each column) could be deployed as skirmishers. The company column and its method of forming skirmishers by one platoon followed by another, by which the men of different platoons and even of companies and battalions become mingled together in line, is at best a clumsy contrivance. Our present tactics for skirmishing, in which one or more men of each set of fours are sent forward according to the strength of line required, is the simplest and most effective which has ever been devised; it admits a great variety of manœuvres without complication, and it meets more fully than any other the conditions of attack imposed by the rapid fire and long range of the modern breech-loader; it is the legitimate outgrowth of the tactics on this continent, where fighting in open order first originated and where the tactics of the "shock" and deep columns never had an existence, and have left no traditions to be overcome in order to meet modern requirements.

Concerning the use and the tactics of artillery and cavalry there is, he says, little to be said as the result of the war in Turkey. As to the cavalry and the artillery he tells us that:

The cavalry never fought in any great battle. In Gourko's first expedition over the Balkans it accomplished some purpose in cutting the railroads and telegraphs, and in covering Gourko's retreat: during the latter it fought on foot on several occasions. After this the Russian cavalry accomplished but little, and even failed on several occasions in its essential duty of keeping a constant touch of the enemy and a knowledge of his whereabouts. The lamentable failure of the large cavalry force assembled behind Plevna, under Gen. Kriloff, for the purpose of intercepting supplies en route to that place, has been fully explained in the previous pages (263-267). There were also fine opportunities throughout the campaign for cutting the Varna-Hustchuk railroad, whereby great annoyance might have been caused to the Turks; but they were not utilized. The employment of large bodies of cavalry (mounted) on the field of battle belongs to the order of "shock" tactics, whose day is wholly past. There has been but one instance of it in the last twenty years, viz., at the battle of Gravelotte, where, under very peculiar circum-

\* The Russian Army and its Campaigns in Turkey in 1877-'78, by E. V. Greene, 1st Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, and lately Military Attaché to the United States Legation at St. Petersburg. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

stances, the Prussians sacrificed a division of cavalry in order to obtain a result which could be gained in no other way, the infantry not yet having arrived on the field. The true use of cavalry in modern warfare was developed in our civil war, viz., in scouting and reconnaissances, in independent raids against lines of communication and supply, in following up a retreat, and in doing its heavy fighting always on foot. Since 1865 there has been nothing new on the subject.

Unlike the war of 1870, where the superiority of the Prussian artillery contributed very materially to the success of the campaign, in the war in Turkey the Russian artillery, although greatly superior in numbers to that of the Turks, played but a minor part. At the battle of Telis, October 28, its shrapnel compelled the surrender of a small redoubt and 3,000 men without the necessity of an infantry assault; at the battle of Lovtcha, September 3, it so demoralized the enemy as to greatly assist the success of the subsequent assault. It also did good service at the battle of Aladja Dagh in Armenia. With these few exceptions, it contributed to no victory and averted no defeat. It consumed several thousand tons of ammunition, transported with enormous difficulty and expense, it hammered away at earthworks for weeks at a time without producing any substantial result, and the total losses inflicted by it were probably but little over 1 per cent. of those inflicted by the infantry, and these were nearly all by shrapnel. The breech-loading musket keeps the artillery at a distance of not less than 1,000 yards, otherwise its horses will all be picked off; at this or greater distances, the angle of fall of the projectile is so great (with the guns in use by the Russians during the war) that it buries itself in the ground before exploding, and often expends its whole force in throwing up a cloud of dirt while the pieces of the projectile remain in the crater. With the new form of double-walled shells (see p. 65) and a flat trajectory, different results may be obtained.

The damage which shells can produce against earthworks is now well acknowledged to be very slight; and as the infantry fights in open order, shells can evidently do but little against it. But with shrapnel and a good time fuse, much can be accomplished against troops even in dispersed order, and especially against a line of men in a shallow trench. There were many instances of the effective use of shrapnel in Turkey; and the result is shown in the new artillery regulations of the Russians, which prescribe the number of shrapnels at somewhat greater (about 6 per cent.) than the number of shells, whereas, before the war, the projectiles with time fuses were only one tenth the number of shells. The proper use of artillery at the present day is with shrapnel carrying to 3,000 yards and with the guns massed and their fire concentrated. Its employment with shells is likely soon to be almost as obsolete (in the field) as its employment with solid shot. It is doubtful, however, if more than 3 guns to a battalion will be of useful service.

But all other weapons are dwarfed before the breech-loading musket, firing easily 5 to 6 shots a minute and carrying to a range of a mile and a quarter. Therefore the infantry is now more than ever the arm of the service upon which all the fighting devolves, which inflicts and receives the greatest damage, and to which all other parts of an army are merely subsidiary.

#### THE SAN JUAN RECONNAISSANCE OF 1877.

In the last annual report of the Chief of Engineers, mention was made of the "very valuable report" of Lieut. C. A. H. McCauley, 3d Artillery (now 3d Cavalry), on a reconnaissance of 2,030 miles effected by that officer in Southwestern Colorado. And Lieut. Ruffner, of the Engineer Corps, in rendering his annual report, for last year, of all the explorations and surveys in the Department of the Missouri, gave the chief place to this same reconnaissance, of which he emphatically said:

The report of Lieut. McCauley, herewith submitted, illustrates what may be done by the indefatigable energy and untiring industry of one man. The results of his observations are given in a shape which presents the present condition of that section of country in a manner which will be of interest to all connected with it. Great credit should be given to Lieut. McCauley for his systematic collection of notes and carefully prepared reports, and it is suggested that a large edition of it be prepared separately for distribution to the many who are seeking information of this section. A second report on lines of communication between Colorado and New Mexico, in which much of Lieut. McCauley's notes were used, was submitted to the department commander.

This report of Lieut. McCauley has been printed during the present summer, and fully merits the praise which had thus been bestowed upon it, while the reconnaissance itself was one of unusual interest and value. The country examined was the San Juan region of Colorado and a part of New Mexico. Leaving Fort Leavenworth June 10, 1877, for the rendezvous at Fort Garland, Colo., an escort consisting of 1st Lieut. G. Valois and 22 men of the 9th Cavalry was there obtained, and the field was taken July 20. The expedition was absent from Leavenworth five months, 123 days being spent in the field, and 96 different camps being occupied. The distance after leaving Fort Garland, made by Lieut. McCauley, was 2,030 miles, wholly in the field, mainly with pack trains—in addition a considerable mileage was made by detached wagons and trains and by detailed members of the party. Of the total, 1,850 miles were meander work, topographical notes being taken. Besides selecting a site for a new military post, the relations of the whites and Indians and of the three tribes of disaffected Utes among themselves were examined. Several thousand specimens of plants, animals, birds, insects, etc., were collected, classifications of which have been made by the distinguished Prof. Asa Gray, and by Profs. Thomas and Steckler; about 800 specimens of minerals, largely gold and silver ore; fossils; a large quantity of fragmentary pottery, etc., of the Aztec (so called) or prehistoric dwellers in mesas houses previously known, and also found on the Rio Piedra, the Upper and Lower Rio de las Animas, and, in addition, upon the dry and desert region south of the Rio Dolores. Specimens from mineral and thermal springs were shipped to Washington. Outline

sketches in pencil and water-color were taken by Lieut. McCauley, and a part of them are published in his report, which is included in the appendix of the report of the Chief of Engineers. Valuable and interesting as the report is, Lieut. McCauley says that it and the reconnaissance could have been made much more so had he had any money appropriated to assist him. It is only remarkable that he accomplished so much with uphill work.

The San Juan region, according to Lieut. McCauley, is likely to become in time one of the richest silver-producing sections in the world, while its fine agricultural valleys invite to pastoral pursuits. Long before the advent of the white man upon the continent its banks teemed with an unknown population, of whose habits and modes of life tradition is silent, and there is nothing to aid the investigator save fragmentary pottery and the ruins of their dwellings. The country remained comparatively unnoticed until 1870, when it was penetrated by a small party of prospectors, with the resulting discovery, near the present town of Silverton, of the "Little Giant," a gold lode. Lieut. McCauley describes fully the geographical character of the region, with its beautiful rivers, valleys, and mountains, and its strange geological formations, of which the most remarkable is the Needles. "Rising to heights of 12,000 to 14,000 feet, even when there is a way to reach their summits, it is only accomplished by climbing up rock over rock, or over slopes and *debris* at the foot, lying as steeply as hard rocks will lie, the flint-like edges cutting boots and shoes invariably." The report takes up the nature and history of the San Juan region, the trends of slopes, the seasons, the climate, the agricultural and pastoral pursuits, the lines of communication by rail, wagon and trail, the population, the mines and mineral wealth, the botany and the entomology. The chapter on the mines and mineral wealth is particularly noteworthy and valuable. For that matter, the whole report is rich with information, such as the engineer or explorer in civil life would be paid a large sum for securing, and is most creditable to the Service and to the officer who conducted the reconnaissance. It is an instance of memorable results achieved with scanty means, and these results are, in the main, made public for the benefit of the people.

REAR-ADmiral GEO. H. PREBLE, U. S. N., furnishes the October number of the *United Service Quarterly* with a most interesting description of the capture of the *Chesapeake* by the *Shannon*, June 1, 1813, which "restored the renown of the British navy, whose trident had been struck from its hand by previous American victories." In these two ships, in the brief space of fifteen minutes, 252 were killed and wounded, or about one-third of their entire complements, 44 more than in the general engagement of the British fleet off Cape St. Vincent, and 36 more than the loss in the recent battle of Navarino, distributed among twelve vessels. Farragut's loss before New Orleans in 1862 was 35 killed and 135 wounded. Lieut. Fred. Collins, U. S. N., discusses in the *Quarterly* the subject of Naval Education, apropos of the "Prize Essay," to whose conclusions he takes exception. "Without disparaging the value of Academic education, or the work of the scientific specialists of the Service, we may still question whether the disposition of late is not to exalt these things too much at the expense of others equally or more important. To imbue young officers with a love of their profession; to cultivate those qualities of the head and heart that lead to coolness in danger and fertility of resource in disaster, in a word to train up men who are fitted to become successful naval commanders—these are the real ends of naval education, and academic training and general culture, however desirable, should be subordinate to, not elevated above them." Commodore E. Simpson, U. S. Navy, returns to the subject of the "Selection of Cannon for Future Armaments," which he has before discussed so ably in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* and the *Galaxy*. Medical Director E. Shippen, U. S. N., gives a Naval Reminiscence—the destruction of the *Donna Maria Secunda*; Joseph H. Coates repeats the story of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* fight in Hampton Roads, and Captain H. C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C., concludes his interesting account of the part taken by the naval brigade and the marine battalion in the labor strikes of 1877.

Gen. John Gibbon in an article on Tents for Armies argues that Lieut. Doane's centennial tent "is the tent of the future in this country, and probably, as soon as its merits become known, in other countries." Gen. Wesley Merritt points out "some defects of our cavalry system," such as the want of proper gradation in the "rank, compensation, and treatment" of enlisted men, the want of proper instruction for recruits and the necessity for a school of cavalry. The proposed inland African sea is discussed by Lieut. S. Schroeder; the Zulu war, by Lieut. Philip Reade, U. S. A.; the Sun's

Repulsive Force, by Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., and the difference between Military and Martial Law, by Col. Geo. A. Woodward, U. S. A., who appears as joint editor and proprietor of the magazine with Mr. Hamersley. The opprobrium which was attached to military law in some quarters is, Col. Woodward thinks, "the result of failing to distinguish between it and martial law."

GIVING Capt. Carey all allowance, the English papers yet detect a difference between Lord William Beresford, the dashing and reckless young soldier who "went in for the Victoria cross," and, sure enough, won it and wears it, from the Queen's own hands, for having saved the life of a non-commissioned officer at the risk of his own, and another simultaneous by returning officer, Capt. Carey, who didn't win the Victoria cross for trying to save the life of Prince Napoleon.

Capt. Carey has sent the following letter to the editor of the *Christian*:

SOUTHSEA, August 25, 1879.

MY DEAR SIR: May I ask you to kindly insert a request for praise on my behalf in the next number of your journal. Since the first moment of my arrest I took the whole matter to my heavenly Father. I left it in His hands, reminding Him constantly of his promise to help. He has borne my burden for me. He has sustained me, my wife and family in our distress, and He has finally wiped away tears from our eyes. There were certain circumstances at first that it seemed, owing to the bewildered statement of the survivors, difficult to explain; but though my faith wavered, His promises endured, and He in His good time brought me to the haven where I would be. I feel that it would be wrong to keep from my fellow believers such a wonderful example of God's goodness and power in influencing the hearts of men; and, though I hate publicity, I feel compelled to add my testimony to the power of prayer. Believe me, dear sir, yours very faithfully,

BRENTON CAREY, Captain, 98th Regiment.

The Duke of Cambridge, reviewing the case of Capt. Carey, says that the charge against him was not sustained by the evidence, but reflects in the following language on Assistant Quartermaster Harrison, who sent out the reconnoitering party:

His orders to Capt. Carey were not sufficiently explicit, and he failed to impress upon the Prince the duty of deferring to the military orders of the officer who accompanied him and the necessity of guiding himself by his advice and experience. If Lieut.-Col. Harrison had displayed more firmness and forethought in his instructions to Capt. Carey and to the Prince, His Royal Highness cannot but think that that train of events would have been averted which resulted in bringing a handful of men, in the middle of the enemy's country into a position so well calculated to invite surprise and to court disaster.

Capt. Carey from the first formed a wrong conception of his position. He was sent not only to perform the duties of his staff office, but to provide that military experience which his younger companion had not yet acquired. If his instructions were defective his professional knowledge might have prompted him as to his duty.

He imagined, but without the slightest foundation for the mistake, that the Prince held a military rank superior to his own, and, acting throughout on this strange misconception, he omitted to take for the safety of the party those measures of precaution which his experience had taught him to be essential.

At the moment of the attack defence was impossible, and retreat imperative. What might have been done, and what ought to have been done when the moment of surprise had passed, can only be judged by an eye-witness, but His Royal Highness will say, and he feels that he speaks with the voice of the army, it will ever remain to him a source of regret that whether or not an attempt at rescue was possible, the survivors of this fatal expedition withdrew from the scene of disaster without the full assurance that all efforts on their part were not abandoned until the fate of their comrades had been sealed.

WE commend to the attention of students of the Art of War, a very compact and well arranged little treatise recently published by J. B. Wheeler, Professor of Engineering and Brevet Colonel U. S. Army. It is entitled "Course of Instruction in the Elements of the Art and Science of War for the use of the Cadets of the U. S. Military Academy," and is published by Van Nostrand. The purpose of the author has been to state principles and rules intelligently and concisely as possible. In this way he has succeeded in covering a very large field in his little volume of 326 pages. It is unfortunate that he did not accompany his work with references to fuller treatises on the subject, and to accounts elsewhere published of engagements illustrating the different operations of war which he briefly describes. This would have enabled students who do not pursue the routine of the Military Academy to follow an instructive course of reading. As it is the work is a very useful one, embodying not only a statement of the long established principles of the military science but some reference to the modifications required for their application to the changing conditions of modern warfare. Thus a section is devoted to "route marches by rail," another to "forced marches by rail." Such reference might have been advantageously extended. A knowledge of the old "method of attacking an enemy" is of less consequence now than some conception of the method of tearing up a railroad, as illustrated by the operations of our great war. There is, it is true, in Prof. Wheeler's book, a section on railroads, in which Gen. Sherman is quoted to show the "great use of railroads in war, and how they render practicable

movements which were impossible without them," but it has become a question whether it is not time to embody in our methods of practical instruction in the Art of War the results of recent experience in making use in the conduct of campaigns of the appliances of modern science. In the experience of warfare between two civilized nations Lieut. Helmig's exploit of attacking a column of 8,000 prisoners marching towards Erfurt, "conveyed by a small escort," is not likely to repeat itself. Such a text book as we should like to see adopted for instruction in the Military Academy requires a bold departure from the safe guidance of established treatises. We hope that Prof. Wheeler, who has shown himself so competent for the work, will some day be induced to undertake such a treatise.

Gen. McCook's examining board in Washington has finished the examination of six candidates for appointment as 2d lieutenants in the Army. Five passed successfully and have been appointed 2d lieutenants to date from the 1st Sept. They are as follows, taking all in together: Vasa E. Stolbrand, Illinois; Leighton Finley, South Carolina; J. M. T. Partello, clerk in the War Department; William English, son of a former Army officer; William Black, sergeant in the Signal Corps; Francis D. Rucker, son of Gen. Rucker; Carroll A. Deval, of Illinois; R. J. C. Irvine, of Georgia; Robert Ames, of Rhode Island; W. E. P. French, of New York, and L. H. Strother, of Virginia. Montgomery D. Parker and Colville P. Jewett failed to pass, but will re-apply to the board on its assembling again during the first week in October. It is learned at the War Department that Messrs. Hughes and Churchill, who were examined by the Board of Officers at Newport, Ky., for commissions in the Army, have passed a satisfactory examination. All the new 2d lieutenants will be appointed to date from Sept. 1, and will be given rank and assignment to regiment, according to the order of merit as determined by their examination.

A TELEGRAM from Berlin to the London *Globe* says: Admiral Lessovsky, the Russian Minister of Marine, is on the point of signing a contract with agents of American shipping firms for the construction of a number of cruisers, the aggregate cost of which will be 25,000,000 rubles, to be paid in gold. Opposition contracts have been presented by native firms, but the American agents, owing to a lavish employment of bribes, have apparently secured the order. The designs for the vessels of war have already been prepared by the Committee of Construction at St. Petersburg Admiralty, and represent an improved type of cruiser, corvette shaped, and intended for ocean service. Russia will build no more iron-clads, but will create a very powerful cruiser fleet. Already firms at Boston are in possession of orders for engines and machinery for the Russian Government, and the continuance of the good will of America in regard to Russia's cruiser operations is to be sought by a recurrence of lucrative orders.

This telegram is a more specific statement of the generally understood fact that Russia is to build a very considerable addition to her fleet of cruisers in American ship yards. The two prominent officers, Capt. Sevnetchkin and Lieut. Khotinsky, who supervised the construction of the five cruisers in 1877-78, at Chester and Philadelphia, will return to the United States in a few weeks, to pursue a similar duty, and, as we understand, upon a much larger scale. What builders will have the contracts is not yet publicly announced, though Mr. W. H. Webb, of New York, who produced the *General Admiral* some years since, and Mr. Cramp, of Philadelphia, as well as the Boston shipbuilders have expectations.

GENERAL WILLIAM S. LINCOLN, formerly colonel of the 34th Massachusetts Infantry, has written a very interesting "life" of that regiment in the war of the Rebellion. All of the official and many of the private papers connected with the organization and early service of the regiment having been lost or destroyed, in the hurried evacuation of Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, in the summer of 1864, Gen. Lincoln has drawn largely in his work upon his own private diary. The regiment was organized in May and June, 1862, left Massachusetts for the front in August, 1862, and returned in June, 1865, to be mustered out. The work abounds with amusing as well as important incidents, connected with the service of the regiment while in active service. George D. Wells went out as colonel, and Mr. Lincoln as lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. Colonel Wells was killed in action Oct. 13, 1864, and was succeeded by Colonel Lincoln. The narrative includes an account of Colonel Lincoln's experience as a prisoner of war. The book is exceedingly readable, besides being a contribution to the history of the stirring epoch from 1861 to 1865.

In another column are given two letters making an addition to the Mexican Veteran list published in our last issue. Our correspondent who compiled it also adds a correction in the following note: "There was a slight error in the list of Mexican Veterans as published in the JOURNAL of last week. Gen. Emory is given as being

in *Mounted Volunteers*, at the time of the Mexican war. He was at the time in the Topographical Engineers, but he was appointed a major of the *Baltimore Battalion* (Maryland Vols.), in which he served until the close of the war. Col. Royal is given as having been in *Mounted Volunteers* also. He was a Lieutenant of *Missouri Volunteers* (Price's Battalion). I presume I made the mistake by writing *Md. Volunteers* in the one case and *Md. Volunteers* in the other, and these you took as meaning *Mounted Volunteers*.

A DESPATCH from Memphis, published far and wide, through the Associated Press, signed "H. F. Hill, Capt. 9th Illinois Cavalry, Chairman of the Relief Association," reads: "To all Federal soldiers: Again we call for help. Let us not starve. The Howards do not provide for us, nor the city government. We need money, provisions and blankets." This possibly may be all right; but, unless our memory fails us, officers and men of the Union Army were not in the habit of calling themselves "Federal" soldiers. They were Union soldiers. The term "Federals" was used by the Confederates, just as the term "rebels" was used by the Union soldiers. Imagine a captain of the 9th Georgia Cavalry, if there was such a regiment, writing from New York for aid from his old Confederate comrades, and beginning "To all rebel soldiers."

We civilized nations make a great deal of our signal corps, of our codes of communication, our ciphers, our electric wires, our telephones, and our new mode of flashing. But, after all, we are not so superior as we fancy, in this respect, considering our advantages, if credence may be placed in the account which Commander Cameron, the well-known African explorer, gave on Aug. 23, before the meeting of the British Association at Sheffield, regarding the natives of Urura, in Central Africa:

The means of communication was by drum signals. They had a call on the drum for everybody's name, and they could ask questions and convey intelligence over hundreds of miles, and receive answers almost immediately. In war messages were constantly sent enormous distances to bring up reinforcements or to stop their coming.

CITIZENS of Yorktown, Va., propose a grand Centennial celebration October 19, 1881, of the surrender of Cornwallis' army to General George Washington. They begin by asking co-operation in a movement on the 19th of October next to initiate the proper measures; and to aid in this preliminary meeting the Secretary of the Navy is asked to order the vessels composing the fleet, which is to be reviewed in Hampton Roads in October, to be present in York River in front of Yorktown in order to take part in this year's annual celebration of the victory, and the Secretary of War that the troops at Fortress Monroe be permitted to participate in the military demonstrations at Yorktown.

PERHAPS the difficulty with reference to the promotion of Captain E. Barrett, U. S. Navy, can best be solved by giving him an *ad interim* commission, in accordance with a practice which dates from the earliest days of the Navy. It is clearly most unjust that the Captain should be deprived of the promotion to which he is justly entitled and which is so well deserved.

NEXT week the matches at Creedmoor begin, the great event of the International Military Championship occurring on Thursday. We shall not attempt either to prophesy or to generalize before the result, but, judging from all appearances, the Army teams will acquit themselves well at this meeting.

THE President has approved an order for the removal of the Pension Agency from Canandaigua to Syracuse, N. Y.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)  
DRIFT AND VERTICAL DEVIATION OF BULLETS.

As yet no device seems to have been discovered, either in the method of rifling, or in the construction of projectiles that eliminates the constant variation known as "drift." Concerning it the author of "Rifle Firing" says:

153. . . . The effect of this rotary motion would be, if it were not for the resistance of the air, to cause the axis of the bullet to remain in positions parallel to itself, its inclination with the horizon remaining the same as when it left the muzzle; but owing to the resistance of the air, it has been found, by observing the flight of large projectiles thrown with less velocities, that the axis turns and approaches the trajectory so that when the projectile strikes the ground the axis is sensibly in the direction of the last element of the trajectory. The combined motion of the rotation of the projectile around its axis, and of this axis around the centre of gravity, produces an angular displacement of the axis of the projectile, which it is easy to follow in the case of large projectiles moving with low velocities, and also a lateral drifting of the projectile itself, known as "drift."

Although it is doubtless true that with certain shot, and under certain circumstances "the axis turns and approaches the trajectory, so that when the projectile strikes the ground the axis is sensibly in the direction of the last element of the

trajectory," such, it is thought, is not always the case. In proof of this may be quoted a few lines of Ordnance Notes LXVIII, referring to practice with an Austrian rifled mortar:

It was observed in firing with a small charge that the axis of the shell moved through the air nearly parallel to itself; the projectile fell upon its base, pivoted and turned over with its point directed towards the piece. This effect was produced under an angle of 75 deg., even up to a range of 1,500 metres. It was clearly seen, in following the projectile through the air, that the axis inclined progressively towards the right.

Lieut. Ridout, B. A., Musketry Instructor, at Hythe, has given his views of the cause of drift with the Martini-Henry bullet in the following words:

Again, there is another matter which requires some consideration, namely, the derivation or drift of the bullet. This derivation depends in the first place upon the initial velocity, and the degree and direction of the spirality of the grooves. Thus, when there is a high initial velocity and a quick spirality, there is a very rapid velocity of rotation; and *ceteris paribus*, the quicker the rotation the greater the drift. At short distances, when we fire with a very low angle, we find the drift so small that it is not worth taking into consideration, but at the larger ranges it begins materially to affect good shooting, and, therefore, has to be taken into account. The reason why at long ranges we have a greater drift is because when the bullet begins to fall through a considerable space, as it does when fired with a considerable angle of elevation, and when the angle of descent increases, the bullet begins to roll on the compressed air beneath, and thus with a rotation from left to right, as with the Henry rifling, it rolls off to the right.

So far, at least, as the present service bullet is concerned, Lieut. Ridout's explanation of the cause of its drift seems to be a common sense one, and one not inconsistent with the fact that the axis of some projectiles receive "an angular displacement."

The truth or falsity of Lieut. Ridout's explanation can be easily proven by any one having access to a moderately long rifle range. Let a day be selected when a stiff breeze is blowing perpendicularly to the plane of fire. If the wind comes from the right the friction on the right of the bullet is greater than that on the left, and as the revolution of the right half surface is downward the fall of the bullet should be less than on a still day. As a consequence the bullet should range high. The reverse should be the case with a wind from the left. By firing in opposite directions the effects of a right and left hand wind can be observed at any one experiment. With a good breeze, and a range of 200 yards or upwards, the effect upon the flight of the bullet should be material.

The point in question seems to have received no attention by writers because, possibly, the vertical deviation does not exist. The experience of observing persons familiar with long range practice would be of value, and the question could be settled almost any day at Creedmoor.

FORT INDEPENDENCE, Sept. 3, 1879.

THE WEEK'S FOREIGN NEWS.

THE Russian expedition to Merv up the Atak Valley is a failure for this year.

A VICTORIA (B. C.) despatch says: "Imperial commissioners are in the province examining the different harbors for a practicable railway terminus. It is said they have condemned the present site of the dockyard at Esquimalt as being untenable in case of war."

At the request of the United States Government two cadet engineers from Annapolis Naval Academy will be admitted to the Royal Naval College, at Greenwich, as students next month.

A DESPATCH from Prome says: "The massacre in Mandalay continue. Diplomatic intercourse between the Burmese Court and the British has virtually ceased. The Cabul outbreak will probably encourage King Theebaw to create an open rupture with England." The news of this Cabul outbreak are given in another place in the JOURNAL.

HAYTI is again in full revolution. The provisional government is weak. The Haytian steamers *Aioro* and *Rovilone* were captured by the rebels off Gonavies, and after a bloody battle the town was set on fire by both parties. Gen. Mont-point Jeune, commanding the forces of the provisional government, attacked and captured Cape Hayti on the 14th Aug. Boyer Bazile, who was at the head of the liberal party, had to escape by sea and landed at Jeremie, which town proclaimed in his favor.

TURKISH troops have been sent to repress the insurrection which has broken out in Kurdistan.

THE report that 20,000 troops would be sent to Cuba is contradicted. The government will only replace the troops whose term of service in Cuba has expired, 5,000 next month, and 5,000 later. The insurgent bands in the Districts of Holquin and Santiago de Cuba have been broken up into small parties. Twenty persons have surrendered in Santiago de Cuba, in the immediate neighborhood where the insurrectionary bands are distributed. Perfect tranquility prevails in the other parts of the island. The firm controlling the mail steamship line from Cadiz and Barcelona have been advised that transports will be required in autumn to carry 18,000 men to Cuba.

A VIENNA correspondent positively announces that Persia will co-operate with Russia in the Merv expedition, and will contribute 1,000 infantry and 300 cavalry.

PRINCE Gregorie Stourdza has arrived at Bucharest to assume the leadership of the various parties opposed to the emancipation of the Jews. It is proposed to consolidate these different factions into an organization like "K in principles with the former American Party, known as now-nothings."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## UNINTENTIONAL OMISSIONS.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 6, 1879.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Your correspondent, in making his list of officers who served in Mexico in the years 1846, 1847, 1848, overlooked the name of 1st Lieut. L. Bissell, 9th U. S. Infantry, Major, retired. Your obedient servant,

MAJOR L. BISSELL, U. S. A.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In looking over your list of officers who served in the Mexican war, I see that your correspondent has omitted to mention my name. I was in the battery that served as Gen. Scott's body guard from Camargo to the Brasos St. Iago, and was on board the steamship *Massachusetts* at Vera Cruz. At the latter place I was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant of the 2d Artillery from private, and went on board Gen. Bankhead's ship before the landing. I served with Gen. Scott's army until the close of the war, being with the rear guard of the army when it left the city of Mexico.

J. M. ROBERTSON,  
Major and Bvt. Brig.-Gen., U. S. Army.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The list given in your last number of officers, who served in Mexico in 1846-'7-'8, and who are now in service, is undoubtedly a valuable thing to have, and shows much pains in the getting up. An omission, however, occurs of the name of Major (then Lieutenant) Lyman Bissell, of the 9th Infantry, now retired. The names of Sprague and Tracy, then 1st lieutenants of the same regiment, are also without the asterisk to designate them as having marched with the column under Gen. Scott from Puebla for the Valley of Mexico, in August, 1847. Yet reference to Scott's "Official List," published after the capture of the city, will show both the officers last named as present not only in the march, but as participating creditably in the actions preceding the surrender of the Mexican Capitol. It is not unfair, perhaps, that, in the face of a printed record, this inadvertence should be set right.

CHEPULTEPEC.

## DR. WALES'S APPOINTMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I am sorry to see the letter of "Rear Admiral" on the subject of Dr. Wales's appointment, in your issue of the 6th of September. There is no evident reason why the head of the Medical Bureau should be appointed by seniority. It is not the custom so to fill the Line Bureaus, and I fancy few line officers would wish to see such a custom adopted. As regards the fitness of the dozen officers above Dr. Wales, it does seem extraordinary that "Rear Admiral" should not have seen that the responsibility of the appointment rests with the Secretary, who must follow his own judgment, and not that of any other man. As Earl St. Vincent used to say: "Those who are responsible for measures must have the right to choose their men."

COMMANDER.

## A SINGULAR REWARD FOR GOOD SERVICE.

GEORGETOWN, Aug. 16, 1879.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Some time ago I sent you a letter in which I stated that the Army and Navy of the United States were fast becoming a close family corporation, instancing the cases of the Macombs, Rogersons, Porters, Caseys, etc., as being striking examples of a nepotism strikingly out of place in a free Republic, where one man's child is certainly entitled to the same show in the race of life as is another man's child. I need not quote the remarks you made in reply, at the foot of my letter, which you kindly printed, but it is enough to say that you dissented from my views. It was, therefore, with much satisfaction that I saw in this week's ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL an extract from the *Nation*, which you thought worthy of publication, containing the following sentiment: "The rule published, and to some extent observed in the departments at Washington, should be universally enforced, that two members of the same family should not be favored. Military commissions becoming, like all other executive appointments, the mere spoils of office, there should be at least a mere pretence of impartiality in distributing them." Just my words last June, and I say now as I said then, that these appointments should not be hereditary; and if the people of the country are wise, they will not be. Every year the Army is becoming more and more unpopular through the feeling against the snobishness and exclusiveness of the officers, and it will not lessen the feeling to know that the Army is becoming an hereditary asylum. These remarks apply with additional force to the Navy. Where is the volunteer Navy, that so gallantly fought during the Rebellion? Not an officer on the rolls, I believe, of the Navy, now, to the disgrace of the Government.

CELEST ET AUDAX.

[As this correspondent has not changed his opinion on the subject he writes about, so certainly we have seen no reason to change our own. The rules already exist, and are enforced, against having brothers at the Military Academy at the same time. As to the case of father and son, it would be a sorry reward for distinguished skill, valor, self-sacrifice, and noble service in the Army or Navy, to make these operate as a disqualification to

one's offspring—actually putting the latter at a disadvantage with the children of men who never did anything for the naval and military glory and benefit of the country! Besides, the laws of heredity show that the chances are that the sons inherit some of the qualities prized in the sires.—ED. JOURNAL.]

(Contributed to the Army and Navy Journal.)

## "SEA FOAMS," NOS. XXII. AND XXIII.

## A COURT OF EXPERTS.

A court of inquiry had been convened for the trial of an officer charged with being under the influence of liquor. The members had assembled at the Navy-yard, Washington, where the accused and witnesses had been summoned to appear.

The accused was strolling about, near at hand, when he was accosted by an acquaintance who asked him:

"Well, F——, how do you like your court?"

The accused pushed the court room door ajar, looked in, scrutinizing the members, smiled, and replied:

"By George! it's a court of experts. All right!"

Need we say Lieut. F—— was cleared of the charge?

"NO! DON'T DO THAT!"

A charming and accomplished lady, residing not far from New York, visited the U. S. S. *Plymouth* during her last cruise. She was returning to the shore in the steam cutter, and as the boat neared the landing, thecoxswain sung out to the bow-man:

"Throw over the painter."

The painter is the bow line by which the boat is secured, or drawn to the landing.

"No! don't do that," exclaimed the affrighted lady. "Don't! he might be drowned."

The painter was thrown over and was held by Jack to steady the boat, while the lady stepped ashore wondering at the strange expressions used by Uncle Sam's web-footed boys.

BOB STAY.

## THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

A WRITER, "S.", in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, says: The Brooklyn Navy-yard to-day is not what it was forty years ago. When first purchased it was hardly more than a salt meadow and marsh. The land within the inclosure is pretty much all made ground. It is located upon the Wallabout Bay, and formed a portion of the Remsen estate. In 1824 Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey, who at that time was Secretary of the Navy under Monroe, made a report suggesting the propriety of establishing a first class Navy-yard in Brooklyn. He prepared a bill embracing that object. From that time the yard became a fixed institution. Building after building was erected, and large additions were made to its area. The steam frigate *Fulton*, built in 1814, was for many years, and at the time of her terrible explosion, the receiving ship at the yard. There are a few citizens of Brooklyn still living who remember the terrible catastrophe of June 4, 1825. The vessel was moored within two hundred yards of the shore. The explosion made but little noise, and at first did not attract much attention. The number on board at the time was small, as a crew had just been sent to another station. The explosion was occasioned by the carelessness of the gunner in going to the magazine for powder to fire the evening gun. The number killed was thirty-three, including Lieutenant Breckinridge and three women. Twenty-nine were reported wounded.

During many years the old 74 gun ship *North Carolina* was the receiving ship. Two unsightly objects were for many years anchored in the mud, near the *North Carolina*. These were the 74 gun ships *Franklin* and *Washington*. The Government, having no use for them, had dismantled and housed them over. Visitors to the *North Carolina* were in the habit of going to the mess room and partaking of a bowl of soup. The soup was excellent, as the writer is willing to attest, having tried it on many occasions.

One of the grandest works of engineering skill was the construction of the United States Dry Dock. Difficulties which at the outset seemed almost insurmountable were overcome. The official authorities give its dimensions as follows: Main chamber, 286 feet long by 35 feet wide at the bottom, and 307 feet long by 98 feet wide at the top. The depth is 86 feet, and the walls are of granite. The foundations of solid masonry, are 400 feet long by 120 feet, resting upon piles driven firmly into the earth. The dock rests upon 9,000 piles. It can be emptied by steam pump in four and a half hours. The total cost of this stupendous work was \$2,138,173. One of the corner stones of the yard was the frigate *Sabine*, which for many years was in the stocks.

Connected with the Navy-yard is the Naval Lyceum. It was organized by officers in the Navy in 1833, as a literary institute and museum, where the treasures collected on voyages might be deposited for examination and study. The museum is a curiosity, and will repay a visit. Here may be seen many rare and valuable articles, and an afternoon in the library and museum is very enjoyable. The Lyceum is situated a short distance from the entrance. A portion of the building is used by the Commodore to transact his official business. To the north of the barracks is the Cob Dock, built upon the flats between the channel of the bay and the East River. This dock runs up to near Washington avenue. The eastern end of the Cob Dock was built during the war of 1812, as a fortification and protection to Wallabout; it was called Fort Nonsense.

SHOULD Merv ever be reached by the Russians, its capture will be no trifling task, for it is said to be defended by from 70,000 to 80,000 Turcomans, who are brave and impetuous fighters. The present is the fourth Russian expedition in the direction of Merv; the first was led by Bekovitch in 1717; the second by Markozoff in 1873, and the third by Lomarkine in 1875.

## THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

DR. W. E. JOHNSTON, delegate of the American Geographical Society to the recent Interoceanic Canal Congress at Paris, has transmitted a report, dated at Paris, Aug. 15, to Judge Daly, giving a history of the origin of the congress, from an inside stand-point, the reasons which led to its manipulation in favor of an impracticable route, and the methods by which the affirmative vote was secured. For years, says Dr. Johnston, the press and public men of France have talked and acted as if they had a monopoly of the canal question, paying no attention either to the efforts of the United States Government or the surveys and reports of our naval officers, which, if referred to at all, were spoken of in terms intended to depreciate their value or question their sincerity. Wyse, one of the three men who, with M. De Lesseps, controlled the congress, although a Lieutenant in the French navy, is the son of an Englishman by a Princess Bonaparte; Gen. Turr, another, is a Hungarian adventurer, who married the second sister of the Lieutenant, and M. Bixio, the third, is a brother of Minister Bixio, of the Provincial Government of 1848, who died of fever at Panama. Backed by bankers and a few personal friends, these gentlemen visited this country years ago and examined one of the Atrato routes. They reported unfavorably, and, after consultation with M. De Lesseps, it was decided that Wyse should return and examine the Panama route, with a view to its adoption. Imperfect surveys were made and a plan was arranged to obtain the sanction of the scheme by an international congress. The whole work of the congress was laid out beforehand by the clique. M. De Lesseps was to be President; all the committees were named in advance; and the first object of the gathering was to enable Lieut. Wyse and his coadjutors to reimburse themselves for the losses already sustained, that is, to get rid of an old debt by creating a new one.

But the arrival of eminent foreign engineers, and of the two American authorities on the subject, Messrs. Ammen and Menocal, defeated the project of packing the congress, and gave its promoters serious trouble. Although 136 members were present at the first meeting, nothing was done, and the President, after an hour's session, hastily adjourned it, with the observation that they were going to rush the thing through in the American fashion. When Messrs. Ammen and Menocal gave their facts and figures respecting the different routes, a complete revolution took place in the tone of the congress, and the European engineers were astonished to find that nobody in Europe really understood the subject. Three-fourths of the engineers present at once declared Lieut. Wyse's surveys and estimates worthless, and M. De Lesseps and his party were in consternation. Pledged to the Panama route, neither they nor the bankers behind them could consent to the adoption of any other. The congress was adjourned, accordingly, for several days, to enable Lieut. Wyse to amend his estimates and his party to rally its scattered forces. Lieutenant Wyse, with such of the able engineers as were pledged to his scheme, went to work in secret committee, and labored night and day till they elaborated a new plan, to cover, as they thought, the objections of Mr. Menocal, and with, of course, a much higher figure of cost. Again the American engineers were successful in showing the futility of adhering to the Panama route; but the majority of the delegates, seeing that the congress was packed, lost interest in the proceedings; and when the Wyse party offered its ultimatum—an open cut without locks, the whole to cost \$250,000,000, and to pay \$18,000,000 per year—the personal approval of M. De Lesseps carried the day. The American engineers had shown that the Panama route, principally on account of the annual fall of twelve feet of rain, was impossible; that it never could be finished if commenced, nor made to pay a dividend if finished. It was all to no purpose; Lieutenant Wyse and his committee had but to retire to their consultation room to find at once in their own heads the figures necessary to head off Mr. Menocal's figures.

As the voting went on certain delegates, by attempting to make speeches against the project and against the mode of voting, irritated M. De Lesseps to such a point that he suddenly exclaimed, for the first time and to the astonishment of everybody, that he would take charge of the canal himself, and that they might be sure that if he took hold of it the canal would certainly be cut, and cut quickly, honestly and economically. This announcement electrified the house, not only because M. De Lesseps is much loved and is really the best man for the work, but because it was a plank of safety thrown to a scheme which was being saved with difficulty. After this the voting was more cheerful, and when finished counted up 74 yeas and 62 nays and absences, on a total of 136 registered delegates. When my name was called I declared that I abstained from voting on the ground that only one route was put to vote and because none of the routes had been sufficiently studied. Of the 136 delegates, 74 voted for the Wyse route, 63 either voted nay or did not vote at all, and this number embraced most of the able engineers in the congress. Dr. Johnston doubts the binding value of a decision procured from a sham congress by such manipulation, and reviews very severely some of the statements recently made by M. De Lesseps. His statements during his provincial tour in France have, Dr. Johnston says, been such as to impair the public confidence in his soundness of mind, and one newspaper has even gone so far as to declare that the great canal-digger is in his dotage, while another, the *France Financiere*, styles the whole affair a swindle, and the *Credit Maritime* calls for another congress and a re-examination of all the routes. In these provincial tours he everywhere gave the impression that the government of France and the United States were equally favorable to the enterprise, the flags of the two nations were everywhere united over his head when he spoke.

In fine, the French have made a grave mistake in engaging themselves recklessly in a colossal enterprise about which they knew little, and this mistake is due in

the first place to the fact that they were dazzled by the feat of digging the Suez Canal and by the possession of a great and popular authority on canal digging in the person of M. De Lesseps; and, in the second place, to the circumstances that for many years past the press and the public men of the country have assiduously propagated the idea that France possessed the monopoly of this whole question.

Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, U. S. N., in expressing to an interviewer his belief in the general correctness of Mr. Johnston's statements about packing the congress, adds: "The cost will be about as five to one in favor of the Nicaraguan Canal. I estimated the cost of this work at \$52,000,000, and allowing twenty-five per cent. for incidental expenses, a very liberal allowance, the total would not exceed \$65,000,000. The cost of the proposed Panama Canal I will give you in a few minutes. Again, the Nicaraguan Canal could be built in half the time that it would take to construct one at Panama. Further objections to the last named route are these: During the year there is an aggregate fall of rain to the depth of 140 inches. This swells the streams, and freshets from the rivers, especially the upper part of the Chagres, where the water sometimes rises to the height of forty feet. There would be imminent danger of carrying away the embankments and slopes of the canal, filling it with trees, etc., and of obstructing navigation altogether. The rise of water in the streams from regular rainfalls would make the canal drainage very difficult, and drainage is the most important consideration in this matter. To construct this route it would require twenty-four locks and make the summit level 124 feet above the sea. In a dry season the supply of water would be doubtful, and to make sure of a supply an aqueduct would have to be built from the upper part of the Chagres River, and that would cost an additional \$10,000,000. The Wyse plan of building without locks is simply impracticable, owing to the accidents arising from freshets. Another obstacle to this project will come from the Panama Railroad Company, which owns the land on both sides of the proposed canal, and also holds a grant to build a canal on the indicated line. The railroad company would have to be bought out, since the road must disappear with the construction of the canal, and this necessity involves any sum of money at which the road may be valued by the directors. It is thought that this cost will be \$40,000,000—an amount not included in the Wyse estimate. It would take twelve years to construct the Panama canal, employing 10,000 men. You know it has been alleged that, in building the railroad there they buried a man for every tie that was laid. Now, what would it cost the company to care for their sick and bury the dead during those twelve years? When I was with the surveying party there in 1875 but one man died, yet there were officers in our party who contracted the Chagres fever, from the effects of which they have never recovered and probably never will."

The French estimate Wyse's canal to cost \$240,000,000 exclusive of the sum that will have to be paid to the railroad company. About three-fourths of the tonnage passing through it will be in American vessels, the profits of which, if any, French capitalists hope to secure. I can see neither practicability nor profits in this scheme.

In his report to Secretary Evarts, Mr. Menocal says:

Lieutenant Wyse and Reclus had been before the sub-committee, advocating such modifications to their scheme as they thought might be accepted as a solution of the problem. Three different changes, equally objectionable, were presented during the last two days. It was at last decided by the sub-committee on locks that the canal should be provided with a tidelock on the Pacific side and that new channels be made for the river Chagres and its tributaries from Matachin to the sea. To divert a stream from its natural course and canalize it in an artificial channel is always a work requiring mature consideration by the engineer, but when the stream desired to be controlled is a torrential river of the dimensions and conditions of the Chagres, running in close proximity to the proposed canal, which would be about forty feet below the bed of the river, then such work may be regarded as utterly impracticable.

I requested to be informed by the committee whether or not the design of such a canal had been based on any actual survey or examination of the ground to determine its practicability, and that, if no surveys had been made for that purpose (as I had reason to believe), on what data had the sub-committee based the estimates, and what importance could I attach to its figures. I thought proper to add in that connection that we had been directed to present before this congress all the information relating to the interoceanic canal question in possession of the Government of the United States, obtained after many years of well conducted surveys and a large expenditure of money: that we expected to find here information of the same character; and that, from a proper comparison and discussion of all the reliable data thus obtained, competent engineers would be able to decide intelligently as to the best route for a canal. Instead of that the only reliable and well digested plans presented had been those from the United States, and I was sorry to see that they were weighed on the same scale with imaginary projects traced on imperfect maps of the Isthmus, some of them the result of one night's inspiration.

At the quarterly meeting of the U. S. Board of Trade, in New York, Sept. 10, speeches on the Inter-oceanic Canal were made by Mr. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, and others. Gen. Totten said, according to the reports: "The Panama is the best lock route of them all; but a canal on that route without locks is simply impossible. The San Blas is the only feasible non-lock route." Gen. Totten assigned as his reason for this opinion the rapid current of the Chagres River, equal in volume to the Thames, and the impossibility either of damming it or receiving its waters in the cut of the canal.

*The Zabiaca*, one of the new Russian vessels built at Philadelphia, in her trip across to Havre, made under easy steaming 12½ knots an hour. She made on her trial trip 16 knots. While going up the English Channel she was run into by a steamer which carried away the port quarter and the captain's cabin aft. She has been lying at one of the English dock yards five weeks under repairs, which are now about completed.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

### A NATIONAL GUARD FIELD DAY.

SINCE the labor riots of 1877 the thinking officers of the militia forces have been endeavoring to increase the effectiveness of their commands by a more perfect system of training in the duties requisite for the safe keeping and protection of the property and lives of the citizens of the State. The question has been, how is this end to be accomplished? The routine of the drill room is no doubt an excellent adjunct for the placing of the men on a proper footing to perform actual work when required, but without practice in the field the lessons and theories given are lost to both officers and men. The bitter experience of the late Civil War has destroyed much of the false lustre of the militia system, and as many volunteer and even Regular officers have enrolled themselves in the militia forces, efforts are being constantly made to lift it from the erroneous theories that a fine appearance on parade and the automatic handling of the musket are the only requirements for a perfect regiment. Up to the present time the training of our volunteer soldiers has been mainly restricted to this explanation of the Tactics, in the armory or drill room, without an effort being made to carry out their principles by field instruction; and the labor riots of two years ago proved in many cases the utter uselessness of this system, when the men on a sudden call were found deficient in most of the essentials required for the emergency.

As the State of New York can not or will not institute a yearly camp of instruction, the next best thing is a march in the country with a drill through the roads, woods and fields. True the National Guard are not yet educated to follow in the footsteps of the English volunteers who annually spend a week in these marching drills, and so become inured to the actual necessities of a soldier's life; but a day now and then devoted to strict field service, with outpost, flank and skirmish duty, would do much to impress on the men the usefulness of the lessons explained in the armory. The action of the State Legislature in depriving the 1st Division of New York of the last plot of ground—Tompkins Square—in which they could be exercised in outdoor movements, added to the condemning of the State Arsenal as an unsafe building, has put regimental commanders to their wit's end as to what was best to be done in the interests of their regiments; but "where there's a will there's a way," and although the parks are denied the troops, plenty of places may be found within a radius of thirty miles of New York city where the necessary instruction may be imparted to officers and men.

Acting on this need, Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, commanding the 12th New York, ordered a parade of his regiment for instruction and drill and a regimental field day on September 8. The command assembled at its armory in fatigue uniform, heavy marching order, at 7 A. M., the attendance being decidedly slim on account of a violent rain storm. As the intention was to perfect the men in their duties as soldiers the slight fact of a wetting did not stop the parade, and at 7:30 the regiment marched to the foot of East 33d street where it embarked on the steamer *General Sedgwick*. Hardly were the moorings cast off ere the clouds disappeared and the sun shone forth, and the sail up the sound was most heartily enjoyed. At 11 A. M. a landing was effected at Lloyd's Neck, L. I., and after the issue of ammunition—8,000 blanks having been procured by the regiment—the line of march was taken up. Lloyd's Neck is directly opposite Oyster Bay and in rear of the village of Huntington, and is most picturesque in all its surroundings, and the march through the country lane, thick with foliage, was a most agreeable rest after the three hours' sail. At about a mile from the landing the regiment entered a large meadow of about sixty acres, surrounded by roads, fences and woods (just the spot for the contemplated drill), where a short halt was made. The command was then divided into wings and a preparatory drill held in street fighting and skirmishing, the men expending a dozen or more rounds of ammunition. This drill lasted for two hours, and when the line was reformed the men were sorry, so well pleased were they with the "new departure." Through the shady lane the command returned to the landing where a most substantial dinner was served, and an hour and a half allowed for recreation. At 3 P. M. the battalion was again formed, equalized in eight companies of twelve files, and followed by about a thousand spectators from the neighboring villages on foot, horseback and carriages, returned to the drill ground. The exercises of the day were commenced with a battalion drill, in which the movements impossible to execute in the armory were performed with a promptness really astonishing. The several changes of front, the fronts into line from column, at full distance and faced to the rear, ployments and deployments, with repeated marchings in column and by the flank, were all handsomely rendered, officers and men being prompt, and guides correct and active. After wheeling into line the firings were taken up, volleys being delivered by company, wing, rank, and battalion. The first of these efforts was decidedly poor, officers and men being extremely nervous, but after repeated firings the volleys were delivered with due precision, those by battalion and rank being excellent.

The main work of the day—the skirmish drill—was then commenced, five companies being deployed as skirmishers under Col. Cruger, the reserve being in charge of Maj. Jones. Two objects were to be explained in this drill, the first being a line of skirmishers thrown out to clear the way for the main body; and the second to feel the enemy. When deployed, the line extended across the roads and covered by several groups of trees, was moved forward carefully to the right or left as occasion demanded, was finally allowed to open fire on the imaginary enemy, and from the ready way in which the men were handled the drill of the morning was not wasted. In explaining the second portion of the drill, the reserve was deployed as an enemy and a sham fight was commenced. Both lines were extremely cautious in the advance, the fire being slow and deliberate, occasional rushes being made on both sides to secure favorable positions. At length the colonel's force endeavored to capture the enemy by a flank movement, its line being extended beyond the fields and under cover of the woods. As the right emerged from the cover the major's men were for a moment panic stricken, and had the rush which was made soon after, then taken place he would certainly have been "gobbled." He that hesitates is lost, and the major taking advantage of the lull in the fire gave ground, and taking a new position renewed the action. The rush of the colonel's force was finally made, but the major ordered a "rally by fours," and with a murderous fire from the circles checked the advance; to halt and waver was but the work of a moment, and the major again taking advantage of the hesitancy deployed and rapidly advanced, driving the enemy. During this rapid movement the men availed themselves of every possible advantage of the ground, and although the fire was rapid the motions of the deliberate aim were not slurred. A final rush was made on the retreating foe and the colonel's line was driven from the field, the drum announcing "cease firing," much to the disgust of some of the "vets" who were intent on the capture of several prisoners. Line was then reformed and the

battalion marched to the landing, where, after a hearty supper, the boat was headed for New York. From first to last the drill was a most perfect success, not an accident happening to mar its effect; and although the movements were not as perfect nor the lines as straight as those of the drill room the experience of the day has impressed officers and men with their individuality and personal responsibility in time of danger.

It is to be hoped that this example of the 12th will be followed by other regiments in the National Guard, and that the instruction of the drill room in the winter will be followed by field days by regiment or brigade during the spring, summer and fall. The men will most thoroughly appreciate the efforts of their officers, and a more healthy tone will be given to our volunteer soldiers, on whose skill in the science of war and discipline and bravery in the hour of danger the State and country rely for protection against lawlessness and riot at home, and defence in case of insurrection or invasion.

### THE FALL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following entries have been received up to Wednesday in the several matches of the fall meeting of the N. R. A., which commences at Creedmoor on Tuesday next, Sept. 16: Individual Matches.—Directors, 8; Judd, 138; short range, 109; Copperthwait, 79; champions, 40; military championship of the United States, 46; Lafin and Rand Powder Co., 88; Wimbledon cup, 18. Team Matches, Military Rifles.—International military, 5; Divisions of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Missouri, States of New York and New Jersey; Inter-State military, 3. New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; Gatling, 7th, 8th, 9th, 14th, 21st, 23d, 48th, 49th, and 51st regiments, and 20th, 28th, and 30th Separate Companies S. N. Y.; New York State, same, with 65th regiment and 32d Separate Co.; ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, same, with addition of U. S. Engineer Battalion, Willet's Point; 1st Division, 7th, 8th, and 9th regiments, New York city; 2d Division, 14th and 23d regiments, Brooklyn; cavalry, Battery E, 1st Division, Troop I, 6th Brigade; cavalry (State), same, with Troop D, 5th Brigade. Any Rifle.—Inter-State long range; Amateur Rifle Club; Empire Rifle Club, N. Y.; Columbia Rifle Association, N. J.; Massachusetts Rifle Association, Mass.; short range team, Empire, New York, and 7th Regiment Rifle Clubs, N. Y. city; Stamford Amateur Club, Conn.; Massachusetts Rifle Association and Springfield Armory Club, Mass.; Flushing Club, L. I.; 48th Regiment Club, Oswego; 4th Artillery, U. S. A. Club, and Engineer Battalion Club, Willet's Point.

The assignments to these matches are as follows: Tuesday, Sept. 16. Morning—Judd, 9 o'clock; short range, 10:30; Lafin and Rand, 200 yards, 11:30. Afternoon—Directors, 3 P. M.; Copperthwait, 1; Lafin and Rand, 500 yards, 1; ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 2:30; Gatling, 4. Wednesday, 17th.—Morning—1st Division and 2d Division, 200 yards, 10:30; New York State, 200 yards, 9 to 10:30; Cavalry, 9 to 10:30; Cavalry (State), 10 to 11; Short range team, 11. Afternoon—1st and 2d Divisions, 500 yards, 2:30 to 4: New York State, 500 yards, 1 to 2:30; Cavalry, 300 yards, and State, 300 yards, 4 P. M. Thursday, 18th.—Morning—International military, 200 yards, 9 to 10:30; Inter-State military, 10:30; Military championship of United States, 500 yards, 9 to 10:30; 600 yards, 10:30. Afternoon—Champions, 200 yards, 1 to 3; 600 yards, 4; Military championship of United States, 200 yards, 3 to 5; International military, 500 yards, 1 to 2:30; 600 yards, 4; Inter-State military, 500 yards, 2:30 to 4. Friday, 19th.—Morning—Military championship of United States, 800 yards, 9:30 to 10; Inter-State long range, 800 yards, 10:30 to 12. Afternoon—Military championship of United States, 900 yards, 1 to 2; Inter-State long range, 900 yards, 2 to 3:30; Champions, 1,000 yards, 3:30 to 4:30; Military championship of United States, 1,000 yards, 4 to 6; Inter-State long range, 1,000 yards, 4 to 6. Saturday, 20th.—Morning—Wimbledon cup, 1,000 yards, 10:30. Afternoon—Any matches not completed.

The prizes will be presented at the State Arsenal, 7th avenue and 35th street, on Saturday evening at 8 P. M.

FIFTH NEW YORK.—The 5th regiment opened the drill season of 1879 & '80, by a three days' tour in camp, at New Dorp, Staten Island, September 6th, 7th, and 8th. Every arrangement had been made for the comfort of the men, so that on reaching the ground the camp was ready for occupation. The command assembled at its armory on Saturday, Sept. 6, and with ten companies of twelve files front, band and drum corps, in full uniform, heavy marching order, under command of Lieut.-Col. Gimpel, marched to the ferry foot of Whitehall street. "Camp Woodward" was reached shortly after 9 P. M., and the men were quickly settled for the night. At 6 A. M. on Sunday morning the drums, at reveille, caused the lazy members to turn out in short order, but at breakfast call not a man was missing. The first ceremony of the day was guard mount, 8:45 A. M., and as special attention had been paid to all its details during the past weeks in the armory, everything passed off in a most perfect manner. The men were very steady, the inspection was good, and the march past excellent. Divine service was held at 11 A. M., the regimental chaplain conducting the services. During the afternoon the camp was visited by the friends and families of the regiment, and all over the grounds little knots of picnickers might be seen most thoroughly enjoying themselves. A large number of officers of the 1st and 2d Divisions were also on the grounds during the afternoon, all of whom were most hospitably entertained by the officers of the regiment. Shortly after 4:30 P. M. assembly was sounded, and the regiment in full uniform was formed for review. It was expected that Major-General Woodward, Adjutant-General S. N. Y., would review the command, but as he was not present the honor was tendered to Col. Spencer, who was on hand in citizen's dress. The review was only fair, the picnic of the early hours of the afternoon causing considerable uneasiness in the ranks at the inspection. The march past, however, was fairly rendered, step and distance being well preserved and salutes of officers delivered in fine shape. At the close of the review a dress parade was executed, after which the battalion was dismissed. During the night the men were treated to an old-fashioned storm, the roaring of the ocean added to the beating of the rain and steady scream of the wind, driving sleep from the eyes of the tired militiamen. It was no wonder, therefore, that at the drum call on Monday morning the men looked seedy, and as the tokens in the heavens gave promise of a continuation of the storm, all were decidedly unhappy. The arrival of the morning papers with the announcement from "Old Proba" of clearing weather somewhat cheered the men, and as the rain ceased at about 8 A. M. the guard mount was conducted in a most satisfactory manner. At 10 A. M. the sky was clear and the several companies were turned out for drill under their own officers. The ranks were slim, officers and men tired and weary, and these drills could hardly be called successful. At half-past 2 the regiment were exercised in the school of the battalion under Col. Gimpel, the several movements being fairly executed. The command returned to the camp in the afternoon.

We have repeatedly urged the necessity of camps of instruction for the National Guard, but at the same time insist on their being strictly assemblies for military instruction. The 5th have expended much time and considerable money on

this "trip" to Staten Island, and it is safe to say that "the gain was not worth the powder." Saturday was wasted in preparation, Sunday was of necessity a quiet day, and two drills on Monday counted as the military instruction of the camp, and for this, three days were wasted. It is to be hoped that the next camp of the 5th will be during the working days of the week, and that Sunday will be allowed the men as a day of rest.

**FIFTH NEW YORK BRIGADE (BROOKLYN).**—Those members of the infantry organizations of this brigade who had failed in graduating into the first class or as marksmen paraded to Creedmoor Sept. 4 for a final trial before the butts. The detachment consisted of 120 men from the 13th, 49 from the 14th Regiment, and 18 from the 15th Battalion, the whole under command of Col. D. E. Austin, with Major H. S. Jewell Brigade I. R. P. The morning was cloudy and threatened rain, and when the men reached the ground a heavy fog almost obscured the targets. The business of the day was commenced at 300 yards, the regimental inspectors of rifle practice superintending the firing under the immediate control of Major Jewell. The range was most uncomfortable, the grass being soggy and wet under foot, while the atmosphere was heavy, and the light of the very worse description. The weather conditions at the second distance were if anything worse than at 300 yards, and it required the closest attention to keep the target. Just as the practice was concluded a heavy shower drove the men to shelter, and a rest was taken for dinner. The qualifications in this class were 13th Regiment, 14; 14th Regiment, 7; and 15th Battalion, 1. In the afternoon these men with others who had already qualified were sent to the 200 yards targets to compete for the marksman's badge, and as the storm had cleared and the sun shone brightly, a good return was expected. Unfortunately, however, the wind remained strong and gusty, so that the men were compelled to make heavy allowances at 200, while at 500 the aim was taken at an object clear of the target, in order that the bullet might drift in. Later in the day this wind settled down, and the scores improved. The result of the practice was eight marksmen in the 13th, 11 in the 14th, and none in the 15th. The detachment left the range at the conclusion of the shooting and returned to their respective armories.

**TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).**—This command held its second tour of rifle practice at Creedmoor Sept. 5, 185 men parading under Major A. C. Barnes, with Capt. W. N. Walker, regimental I. R. P. The men assembled early in the morning, reaching the range at 9:30 P. M. After the usual preliminaries, the classes were divided, the "duffers" going to the new range—100 and 150 yards, those who had taken the first step commenced at 300 on the old field, while the graduates of the first class were permitted to compete for the marksman's badge at 200 yards. The day was pleasant, bright and fair, but the wind was troublesome, and being slightly fish-tail taxed the skill of both officers and men. The practice of the third class was completed early in the forenoon, the 72 men qualifying being at once permitted to practice at 300 yards. Shortly after noon rest was had for lunch and by 2 P. M. the rifles were again banging away—this time at 400 yards, second class, and 500 yards for the badge. At these long distances for the unpracticed riflemen the gusty wind was most annoying, and many who at the close of their 200 and 300 yards scores were confident of securing the required 50 per cent., came to grief ere the completion of their full scores. The officers and sergeants worked hard to instruct and qualify the men, while Major Farr and Capt. Walker, brigade and regimental I. R. P., were present at the firing points, aiding with their advice both officers and men. The result of the work in the second class was the promotion of 42 men, while in the contest for the marksman's badge 21 members went home happy in the knowledge that during the next year their manly breasts will be adorned with the State's trophy in acknowledgement of their prowess. At 5 P. M. the shooting ceased, and the command returned to their armory well satisfied with the day's work.

**BATTERY M, 14TH N. Y. BRIGADE (BUFFALO).**—On Aug. 23 this command, Capt. H. W. Linderman marched from its armory on a march of 22 miles, the point of rest being Goat Island, Niagara Falls, where it was intended to encamp for four days. The men looked gorgeous in their handsome regulation uniform, with helmets and flowing plumes, while the battery, consisting of four 10-pound Parrots and caissons, were all in good shape, with horses and horse furniture in most excellent condition. The band was conveyed in a covered wagon, while the tents and camp furniture brought up the rear. The Island was reached late in the afternoon, the particular spot for the camp being a smooth slope at its head. The tents were soon unloaded, and at a given signal the two rows of 15 tents each were set in position facing the river at the Island's head. The officers' tents were then erected, the camp was complete, and was christened "Camp Rogers" in honor of the Major General commanding the division. The usual order for the routine of camp duty was published, part of which was (boot and saddle) battery drill; but how this was to be accomplished in the very limited space was very open question. The first day in camp passed most pleasantly, officers and men putting everything in shape for the work of to-morrow (Saturday, 30th) on which occasion the annual inspection and muster was to be made by Col. Philip H. Briggs, Assistant Inspector General of the State. The weather was of the very best description, and bright and early on Saturday morning the men were astir. The morning routine was fully carried out, and at 2 P. M. the call was sounded for formation. The men were prompt, and at 2:30, the hour announced, the command was formed, "action front," for review. Col. Briggs was on time, and all looked satisfactory. The review in line was excellent, but the passage was marred for want of sufficient space, while at the close it was found utterly impossible for the command to display its proficiency in the school of the battery, there being hardly room for the manoeuvre of a company of infantry. This was much regretted, as it was fully expected the work of the past drill season would be shown to the advantage of the battery. The inspection, so far as the rank and file were concerned, was most satisfactory; uniforms, equipments and horse furniture being in most excellent order; while the guns and caissons were as clean and bright as on the day of issue from the Ordnance Department. We must, however, find fault with the officers for a want of uniformity. Example is everything in the National Guard, and when officers feel that they can slight orders and regulations, how can they expect the enlisted men to be perfect in discipline. Top boots are part of the battery uniform, yet the second lieutenant ignored the fact, while all three of the junior officers used the horse furniture of enlisted men. The muster of the battery resulted as follows: Present—4 officers, 6 sergeants, 7 corporals, no musicians, 34 privates; total, 51. Absent—1 corporal, 1 musician, 23 privates; total, 27; aggregate, 78; showing but 65% as the percentage of attendance. Last year the command had a present of 66; absent, 16; total, 82, thus showing a loss of 15 in the present, and 4 in the aggregate. The battery returned to Buffalo on Sunday afternoon. As a camp of instruction the four days' tour could hardly be called a success, more from the want of space in which to manoeuvre than from the desire to shirk any of the duties required.

**CONNECTICUT.**—On Thursday, August 29, the Tibbits Veteran Corps, of Troy, N. Y., accompanied by Doring's full band, became the guests of the 1st Company Governor's Foot Guard at Hartford, Conn. On arriving up the Connecticut they were saluted with a volley of small arms from the Colt Armory, also with twelve guns from a 12-pounder stationed at the wharf. The usual military courtesies being exchanged they were escorted to the armory of the Foot Guard where a bountiful collation awaited them; the tables were decorated with flowers in profusion, which were given to the visitors. Among the guests accompanying the corps were Gen. Wm. Tibbit, Major-Gen. Merritt, General McIntosh, and Maj.-Gen. McMahon. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, ex-Gov. Jewell, Gen. Wm. B. Franklin and other Connecticut notables were present and assisted in the ceremonies.

In the afternoon both companies made a street parade, followed by an exhibition drill on the Park by the Tibbits; the capitol was next visited, and they then returned to headquarters. At 10 P. M. the visiting company were escorted to their steamer, the "Escort," and amid loud cheers steamed down the river. The next day the Foot Guard did escort duty to his Excellency Governor Andrews, at Niantic, Conn. At Lyme the Tibbits corps joined them and enjoyed the day as guests of Gen. Smith; they particularly enjoyed the firing of the 2d and 4th regiments, reminding them of days gone by. At 5 P. M. the Governor, attended by his escort and their friends, took the train for Hartford, where the Old Guard were commanded by his excellency for their good service.

The past week has been fraught with incident for the Old Foot Guard, and many were the terms of praise bestowed upon them and their guests.

The first annual fall competition for the regimental medal and other prizes among the company teams of the 1st regiment Infantry will take place on Saturday, September 13. The conditions are: teams of eight, seven shots, at 200 and 500 yards, no sighting shots, any ammunition. Companies A, B, F, H and K will shoot at the Franklin range, Hartford; D and E at Willowbrook; C, G and I at their own ranges in Rockville, Manchester and Windsor Locks. A commissioned officer will superintend the competition at each of the ranges. The prize list is the "regimental medal," presented by Col. Barbour, valued at \$200; cash, \$25; cash, \$15; cash, \$5.

First Lieut. Levi H. Hotchkiss, Co. F, 1st regiment, has been detailed as acting regimental inspector of target practice at Woodbridge, detailed brigade inspector. In pursuance of Special Orders No. 7, brigade headquarters, the 1st regiment will assemble in full uniform, white gloves, for drill and escort to the battle flags to be transferred from the Arsenal to the Capitol at Hartford, on Wednesday, September 17. Company Commanders are directed to report with their commands on the West Park, Hartford, at 8:15 A. M.

**RHODE ISLAND.**—The encampment of the Rhode Island militia at Oakdale Beach during the past week has demonstrated very plainly the imperative need of another year of continuing the encampment a week at least. This year has shown that the troops consolidated into two brigades know as little of a soldier's duty as it is possible for them to know, one of the causes being that the fine officers neglect to post themselves in battalion duties, and spend their time drilling their companies during the winter in a few movements such as fours right and left and other improvements which will answer for a street parade. During the brigade review to the Adjutant-General of the State the formation of the line was very slow, lacking that principle of a soldier, promptness; the manual being out of cadence was very poor. The passage, with the exception of two or three companies, was very unsteady, the colored companies taking the lead, by far; next might be mentioned the Providence Light Infantry and Co. B, 2d Battalion. It was observed that the colonels, after saluting the reviewing officer, did not place themselves on his right and remain till the rear of his regiment or battalion had passed. There was general lack of strict military discipline; for instance, the men marching to meals were very boisterous, singing, "holloing," pushing—in fact, in anything but military order. In the duty at guard mount, the men as well as officers showed a general ignorance, the sentinel giving a line officer the present, while to the Brigadier General or staff officer a carry. We noticed the sentinel placed upon the reviewing grounds to keep the spectators back marched with a careless carriage of the body, the piece being carried very awkwardly. The officer of the guard was spending a good deal of energy in trying to get the sentinels to all walk past in one direction.

The time spent in camp being only three days is too short; it does not allow the officers or men to become familiar with the duties of camp life and discipline. The past members of the Newport Light Infantry intend to form a veteran corps; some 40 of them received the light infantry on their return from Camp Van Zandt. Gen. G. W. Lord, Col. Hogan and Major Vernon are the Committee on Formation. This company, it may be said, is superior to most of the companies in the militia, although they need much work in the shape of drilling.

#### MARYLAND.—

ARMORY 5TH REGIMENT, M. N. G.,  
BALTIMORE, MD., Aug. 8, 1879.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Now that we have recovered from the fatigue, dirt, and vexation of spirit incident to our late summer encampment at Ocean City, I feel able to give the world some idea of the numbers, discipline and morale of that body of men constructively recognized as the guardians of the peace of our native State in times of extraordinary danger, and which is distinctively classified as the 5th Maryland Regiment of State Militia. In explaining the causes of a slightly decreased membership, and the loss of some portion of that *verve* and enthusiasm which rendered it famous in its earlier days, I must revert to several facts connected with its organization which are not in existence now, and enumerate several grave difficulties we have had to contend with in later periods and at the present time. When the regiment was organized, and shortly after its official recognition as a body of militia, the rolls showed a membership, all told, of 800 men. Their enthusiasm was of the highest, and their drill and discipline such as to provoke unqualified praises from professional soldiers. Indeed, I think we have had the honor of being favorably mentioned more than once in the columns of the JOURNAL. At that time the war had not long ceased. But as the veterans gradually dropped out of the ranks and their places were supplied by "tender nurslings," the old time *esprit de corps* gradually waned, and the regiment was in danger of losing a portion, if not all, of its well-won reputation. But the fight at Camden station during the July riots of '77, and the excellent discipline of Camp Riverside immediately after, contributed in no small degree to restore its former *tone*, and in that year the 5th was the 5th again. The death of Colonel Jenkins, the resignation of Colonel Zollinger, who preferred the captaincy of Co. H to the command of the regiment, and the long period which has elapsed since we have had a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, or a major, again acted as checks upon the regiment, and materially, though perhaps unconsciously, affected its discipline.

At the present time we are in a better condition of drill and discipline than for many months past, and I attribute the fact naturally to the exercises we have had in our recent camp of instruction at Ocean City, Md. While in camp I had an excellent opportunity of seeing what is a matter of some pride to me, i. e., the superior physical development of the men. They will compare favorably, I think, with any regiment in the country recruited under similar conditions, and their mental average is equally as good.

During the stay at Camp Carroll—such was the name of our Ocean City residence—we were received by General Herbert, who commands in the field the volunteer forces of Maryland, and his opinion as a veteran is worth having, whether it be critical or complimentary. "They are in excellent condition," he said, "and drill like regulars." I am not competent to say whether we did or not, but I do know that, reasoning from general principles, regulars would have to be moved by clock work to do much better.

I pass over the remembrances of hard tack and salt pork, which by some perverse twist of the commissariat brain, in most countries seems to be the accepted menu of the soldier, to a fact which I recall with pride, viz., that though the "boys" had plenty of liquors and any quantity of money, and bar rooms were dangerously proximate, there was less inebriation there during the whole period of our stay than I have seen in one day at a camp meeting where "such things" are not supposed to be had. In fact, leaving out the two or three chronic inebriates with whom I suppose every large body of men is sure to be afflicted, I did not notice a single case of brutal intoxication—not even in the inebriates above referred to—and men and officers as a rule were singularly abstemious.

I can only add that the regiment returned much improved by its trip, and that the rumor that Col. Bradley T. Johnson, now resident in Baltimore, will accept the colonelcy if tendered him this fall, has greatly aided in a return of that enthusiastic devotion to the regiment among officers and men which has made it famous in the past, and which I trust will sustain its reputation in the future. J. W. C. J., of Co. A—

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—THE 32d regiment Veteran Association have organized themselves into a benevolent association, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Daniel Kreuder, president; Charles Parker, vice-president; Sergeant Alois von Kohler, secretary; Capt. Charles Waage, financial secretary; Lieutenant Abraham Plant, treasurer; Trustees, Major Fred. J. Karcher, Lieutenant S. R. Blumcke and J. Schwarzbach.

—A MONTREAL dispatch says: "The Prince of Wales Rifles have resolved to accept the invitation to visit Brooklyn on next Decoration Day."

—THE 3d regiment Cavalry, 1st New York Division, Col. John H. Badie, held its annual field day and festival at Hartington Park, 133d street, Wednesday, September 10, the command and its guests most heartily enjoying the festivities of the day.

—THE 3d Brigade, Pennsylvania N. G., Brigadier-General Siegfried, were inspected and mustered at Bloomsburg September 9. About 1,500 men were in line during the review by Governor Hoyt. Adjutant-General Latta and Maj.-Gen. Hartranft accompanied the Governor.

—LTEN'T.—COL. JOHN S. McEWAN, 10th New York (Albany), has been detailed by the Adjutant-General to perform special duty in connection with the Artillery School about to be established in this State. Col. McEwan served during the war and was in the Army as lieutenant 4th U. S. Artillery.

—CO. S. I. KELLOGG, JR., OAKLAND (Cal.) CAVALRY and formerly of the 23d Brooklyn, has been promoted second lieutenant of his company.

—Two companies of the 7th New York are to be detailed as escort to the Gate City Guard, of Atlanta, during their visit to this city.

—CO. I (Highland Guard), 12th New York, presented their late captain, John Munro, with a magnificent gold watch and chain as a token of their love and respect, on September 3. The evening was most enjoyably spent in speeches, song and story. Ere the close Capt. Munro, on behalf of the late Co. G, 79th regiment, presented Co. I with a magnificent medal to be won by that member showing the greatest proficiency in attendance, drill and rifle practice; medal to be won three times are becoming personal property.

—THE 1st Brigade Massachusetts Volunteer militia, Brig.-Gen. Hobart Moore, will encamp at Framingham September 16 to 20.

—The marksman who won the prize for being the worst shot in the Everybody's Match has claimed his prize. He is a member of the 18th Brooklyn, and this match was his first effort at target practice. "If at first you don't succeed try, try again."

—In the fifth competition of the Remington Rifle Match, shot at Creedmoor September 3, Col. John Ward, executive officer, the weather was splendid and the match closely contested. There were eighteen entries, the Army men winning the four best places as follows, 200 yards, military rifles, ten rounds:

Second Lieut. W. B. Gordon, 4th Art. .4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 42  
First Lieut. H. R. Anderson, 4th Art. .5 4 4 4 5 3 4 5 4 4 42  
Capt. M. P. Miller, 4th Art. .... 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 2 3 4 40  
Corp. C. A. Honan, 2d Inf. .... 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 5 4 40  
On the same day in the Handicap the Army men were again well to the front, winning three out of the four best places, 200 yards, ten rounds, position standing, as follows:  
First Lieut. H. R. Anderson, 4th Art. .4 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 43  
First Sergt. E. P. Wells, 2d Inf. .... 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 43  
J. S. Case, ..... 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 43  
Capt. M. P. Miller, 4th Art. .... 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 41

—THE 69th New York are directed to assemble at the regimental armory in fatigues uniform, white cross and waist belts, knapsacks and overcoats rolled on Thursday, Sept. 11, at 8 o'clock P. M. for inspection.

—THE quarterly returns of the various organizations of the National Guard, S. N. Y., for the three months ending March 31, 1878, show the strength of the State troops as 1,516 officers, 18,966 enlisted men; total, 20,282. The returns for the quarter ending June 30, show a gain of 10 officers and 340 enlisted men, leaving the force of the State, July 1, 1879, as 1,526 officers, 19,266 enlisted men; total, 20,592, as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate
General Headquarters	34	....	34
1st Division	391	6352	6743
2d Division	232	3461	3693
3d Division	133	2312	2445
5th Division	141	1675	1816
6th Division	196	2357	2553
7th Division	101	1883	1844
8th Division	98	1726	1824

—BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. L. Molineux, 11th New York Brigade, and staff, will visit Creedmoor to compete for the "marksman's badge," Sept. 26. The General and staff will

ride to Creedmoor, remain over night and return the next day. Owing to the late practice rides throughout the country the usual mantel piece breakfast will not be required by the staff.

In the Secretary's Match, 200 and 500 yards, shot at Creedmoor, Sept. 6, with 70 entries, Corp. J. C. Anderson, 17th Infantry, and T. J. Clay, 13th Infantry divided the honors—they having the best half—with the National Guardsmen. The weather was pleasant, but a blustering wind made the men careful. In fact this was the first specimen of the Creedmoor winds that the Army men have yet found. The men, however, were equal to the occasion, four of the first six being United States troops. The following are the winners:

Corp. J. C. Anderson, U. S. A. .... 44554—22. 55455—24—46  
Priv. T. J. Clay, U. S. A. .... 44544—21. 55455—24—45  
Priv. W. H. Cochrane, 8th N. Y. .... 45444—21. 55545—24—45  
Priv. E. W. Price, 7th N. Y. .... 44445—21. 44555—23—45

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year by the "Veteran Corps," 69th New York: Henry Ward, president; John J. Foster, first vice-president; Thos. J. O'Donohue, second vice-president; John McCue, secretary; Eugene Kelly, treasurer; John J. McLean, quartermaster; John Breslin, chaplain; John Bell, commissary; John Dwyer, sergeant-major.

SEPARATE Troop H, 6th New York Division, go into camp for instruction and drill, for four days, Sept. 19, 20, 21, and 22, at Trenton Falls, about twelve miles outside of Rome, N. Y.

SEROT. BENJ. BLUE, Co. K, 10th U. S. Infantry, at present with the team of the Division of the Atlantic at Creedmoor, won a Sharpe's rifle at Brinton Range last month, and on Tuesday, Sept. 9, organized an impromptu match at Creedmoor, open to everybody, 500 yards, five rounds, three entries per man, offering the rifle as the prize. Regulars and militiamen quickly responded, and the match was a complete success. The shooting was strong and rapid, but the Army men who looked forward to an easy victory were taken into camp by Corp. F. C. McLeewee, 7th New York, on a full score 25 out of 25. In the match there were four scores of 24, 22 with 23, and 30 with 22. Lieut. S. A. Day, Battery I, 5th U. S. Artillery, was confident of success in this match, but after four handsome bull's eyes, he closed with an outer, and retired for consolation to his friend Whistler.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WM. G. WARD, commanding 1st N. Y. Brigade, has presented the 12th Regiment with two bugles used by the old command in its first campaign in the United States service in 1861. In view of the new departure of the regiment in skirmish drill and field service, these bugles come in just in the nick of time. The regiment are to organize a bugle corps of five next month.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONTINENTAL asks: 1. How many captains, lieutenants, midshipmen, medical officers and marine officers were there in the Navy in 1800, also the number of vessels, and kind? 2. Did any of the Revolutionary naval officers stay in the Navy from the Revolution until 1800? 3. When did Thomas Truxton first enter the Navy? 4. Did John Paul Jones resign from the Navy; if so, when? 5. Were there any Navy-yards or stations established before 1801; if there were, will you give me the names? ANSWERS.—1. See Register of Navy, by Charles W. Goldsborough, November, 1800, reprinted in 1874; also Cooper's Naval History, Vol. I, Note C. 2. Yes. In 1800 Capts. Barry, Nicholson, Talbot, Dale, Murray, and others, all of the Navy of 1776, were still in the service, and several were retained on the Peace Establishment of 1801. (See Goldsborough's Naval Chronicle, September 8, and Cooper's Naval History, Vol. I, pp. 380-88.) 3. Thomas Truxton entered the Navy as a captain June 4, 1794, after having commanded several private armed ships during the war of 1776-83; appointed in 1802 to command the expedition against Tripoli, but, denied the assistance of a captain to command his flag ship, he declined the service, for which Jefferson dismissed him. He died May 5, 1822. (See Drake's Bio. Dict., pp. 923.) Cooper says he resigned in 1802. 4. John Paul Jones was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Continental Navy December 22, 1775, and his first command was the *Providence* of 12 guns. His captain's commission was dated October 10, 1776. He remained in the Continental Navy as long as it had existence and probably never formally resigned from it. In 1787 Congress made him an agent to Denmark and Sweden to obtain indemnity, etc. In 1788 he entered the Russian service as a rear-admiral. January 24, 1788, Jefferson addresses him as a "Commodore in the service of the United States," and April 4, 1788, Count Bernstorff addresses him from Copenhagen as "Commander-in-Chief of the Squadron of the United States of America." In June of the same year he writes from the Imperial ship *Wolodimer* and we find him addressed as a Vice-Admiral in the Russian navy. In his will dated 1792 he styles himself "a citizen of the United States." (See Sherborne's Life of Paul Jones, and the numerous biographies there have been published). 5. Yes. Navy-yards were purchased in 1800 out of the appropriation of \$1,000,000 made by the act of February 25, 1799, for the building of six 74-gun ships. In 1824 the United States owned the following Navy-yards and islands, viz.:

Navy-yards.	Acre.	Original cost of ground.
Gosport, Va.	16	\$12,000
Washington, D. C.	37	4,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	11	37,000
Long Island, N. Y.	40	40,000
Charlestown, Mass.	34	39,214
Portsmouth, N. H.	58	5,500
Islands.		
Governor's Island	350	7,500
Blackwell's Island	1,600	15,000

The islands were purchased under authority of the act "as lands on which timber is growing suitable for the Navy." (See Goldsborough's Chronicle, pp. 351-374.)

THE ground covered by the various sheds, furnaces, engine rooms, and workshops at Creusot amounts to about 2,700 acres, and the length of rails laid down for the convenience of the factory is nearly 200 miles. Twenty-seven locomotive engines and 1,500 wagons are employed upon them. The number of workmen is upwards of 15,500, who, together with their families and the camp followers—if the various tradesmen who have settled near Creusot may be so termed—form a population of 26,000 souls. There are thirteen furnaces, fifty-eight steam hammers, and 280 steam engines.

THE British Admiralty has determined on introducing into the various dockyards heavy sewing machines for sailmaking.

#### THE OUTBREAK AT CABUL.

A SIMLA despatch of Sept. 6 says: At a late hour on the night of Sept. 4, a messenger travelling post haste reached Ali Kheyl from Cabul and informed Major Conolly, the British Political Agent, that the British Embassy at Cabul had been attacked by several Afghan regiments which had assembled in that city demanding the arrears of their pay, and that the military escort of the embassy were defending themselves. The Viceroy of India ordered the troops at Ali Kheyl to move instantly upon Shutargardan Pass. General Roberts has been ordered to proceed to the Peiwar Pass, and advance on Cabul, while General Stewart has been ordered to hold Candahar. All the British forces on the Candahar line will concentrate at Candahar. The forces in the Khyber Pass are strongly reinforced, and will operate on Jeellabat. Letters received from the Ameer add that the regiments which mutinied were joined by the populace. The Ameer's arsenal and stores were first plundered and destroyed, and the British Embassy was then attacked. The Ameer declares that he was completely surprised by the outbreak. He sent General Daoudshah to Major Cavagnari's assistance; but General Daoudshah was fatally wounded. The Ameer then sent his son, with the Governor of Cabul and other influential personages, but the mob was wholly uncontrollable. The attack on the British Embassy continued throughout Wednesday, when a fire broke out on the premises. The Ameer, writing on Thursday, says he is in great distress, and is himself besieged. The advance on Cabul will be made very quickly, and will be strongly supported.

London telegrams of the 7th say: "The force defending the Embassy numbered seventy-nine. They fought with the greatest bravery. It is said that the Ameer's son was fatally injured. A large number of the mutineers were killed. After the buildings of the Embassy were fired, the survivors sallied out and defended themselves; but all were killed, including Major Cavagnari." The Ameer writes that the troops at the first outbreak after stoning the officers rushed to the British Embassy and stoned it. Several volleys were fired from the Embassy in return. A second letter from the Ameer, dated Sept. 4, says: "Thousands assembled to destroy the British Embassy. Much life was lost on both sides. I, with five attendants, have been besieged all day yesterday. Up to now I have no certain news of the envoy, whether he was killed in his quarters or captured."

The Viceroy of India telegraphs as follows: "Advices from Ali Kheyl, dated on Saturday last, say that Badshah Khan saw the corpses of Major Cavagnari and the members of his staff and escort. The party made a very stubborn defence. The loss of the rioters killed in the fight is estimated at over 210." Nine troopers belonging to the escort escaped. They were absent from the city collecting forage at the time of the outbreak. The mutineers finally burned down the doorway of the Embassy and swarmed in. The British mission to Afghanistan consisted of Major Cavagnari, his Secretary, Mr. Jenkyns, Dr. Kelley, Lieut. Hamilton, commanding the escort, consisting of twenty-six cavalry and fifty infantry, and a Sepoy guide. The troops of the Embassy were lodged in the houses of the city, joined by a quadrangle. The houses were spacious, but unfortunately chiefly constructed of wood.

The insurgents have sent messengers to all the tribes calling on the whole country to rise in arms. It is believed that the Heratites regiment has gone to Herat to induce that city to join Cabul in revolt. The fact that the insurgents did not wait until the winter snows blocked the passes, or even until the British had evacuated Candahar, seems to indicate that the rising was wholly unpremeditated. The Koorm column, which will be the first to move on Cabul, is in excellent condition, not having suffered from cholera. It consists of the 2d Battalion of the 8th regiment, the 67th regiment, the 72d and 97th Highlanders, two mountain and two field battalions, one battery of horse artillery, three regiments of native infantry and three cavalry, and one regiment of pioneers. The movement by the Khyber Pass is intended to support the main advance by the way of the Peiwar Pass.

Troops are to be despatched to India to operate in Afghanistan, the first force leaving England on the 16th of the present month by the troop ship *Malabar*. The *Jumna* and the *Euphrates* will follow speedily with reinforcements.

The military correspondent of the *Times*, reviewing the situation remarks: Twenty-five per cent of the native troops on the frontier have gone on furlough. The season has been an unusually sickly one. The hospitals are full of men unfit for service by fever and hardships of the campaign. There are very few infantry regiments in the Trans-Indus provinces which could muster five hundred men, and there is probably not a cavalry regiment in the Punjab, which could put three hundred men on parade. The transport departments have been broken up and their reorganization will be difficult. Upward of 60,000 camels are officially reported to have perished in the late campaign. General Roberts may have sufficient mules and camels to admit of the hasty advance of a brigade in light marching order; but the government of India will have to strain every nerve to guard his communications and keep him provisioned. Unfortunately the regiments in India nearest to Afghanistan have mostly suffered from cholera and are numerically weak, the men being debilitated, and they will require heavy drafts to bring them up to their war strength, and at least two months must elapse before men to recruit the regiments can arrive from England.

It is said in military circles at Simla that the 9th of October is the probable date of the beginning of a forward movement, because of the deficiency of wheeled transportation.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says the *Golos*, discussing the Cabul outbreaks, says: "The money expended on the Afghan expedition has been wasted, and

the treaty of Gundamuck torn in shreds. The conquest of Afghanistan by the British is a fatal necessity." Grave fears are entertained that the Ameer has joined the insurgents to save himself. But the government believes that he has asked assistance in good faith.

The latest intelligence from Ali Kheyl is that Major Cavagnari and his followers were killed while charging upon the mob from the burning Residency. Two regiments at Chatham, and eight batteries of artillery, have been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to India. The Indian government has issued a notice that no correspondents will be allowed to accompany the troops into Afghanistan, but that regimental officers may communicate with newspapers. A despatch from Lahore says Gen. Masey is pushing on to Cabul, regardless of the difficulties of procuring transportation. General Roberts is also believed to be making a dash for Cabul.

(From the London Standard.)

#### GUN-BOATS FOR THE CHINESE.

THE Chinese Minister, accompanied by his Secretary, Dr. Macartney, proceeded on board the *Epsilon*, which was under the command of Captain Lang, R. N. The other gun-boats and their commanders were the *Zeta*, Captain Paul, R. N.; the *Eta*, Captain Walker, R. N.; and the *Theta*, Captain Bell, R. N. Of the members of the Elswick firm Mr. G. Rendel was on board the *Epsilon*, Mr. Stuart Rendel the *Zeta*, and Captain Noble, F. R. S., the *Eta*. Mr. J. D. Campbell, the Inspector-General of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, by whom the invitations of the day were issued, and in whose name the vessels are at present registered under the Merchant Shipping Act, was on board the *Epsilon*. The latter vessel directed the movements of the other gun-boats, and, led by her, the entire flotilla proceeded out a few miles from Spithhead for the purpose of manœuvring the vessels and firing the guns. It will be remembered that four other vessels of a similar type have been constructed and armed by Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co. for the Chinese Government. These former were styled the *Alpha*, *Beta*, *Gamma*, and *Delta*. They were remarkable as carrying guns of extraordinary power in proportion to the size of the vessel. The gun-boats of the *Epsilon* series are built of steel, whereas the former were of iron. An important saving of weight has thereby been effected, which has been utilised by giving the vessels engines of greater power, resulting in an addition of one knot per hour to the speed. The armament now carried in each vessel consists of one 11-inch 35-ton gun at the bow, and two 12-pounder breech-loading guns of the new Elswick type, the latter carried on the quarter, and firing a charge of three pounds. Two Gatling guns on the Martini-Henry system are provided, to be fired from various positions. This formidable armament is carried in a vessel of about 440 tons displacement, the entire length of the vessel being 127 feet, the breadth moulded 29 feet, and the draught of water 9 feet 6 inches. Each vessel has two pairs of compound engines, driving separate screw propellers, the collective nominal horse-power being about seventy, capable of working up to 380 horse-power indicated. The vessel has a rudder at each end, and the speed going forward is ten knots per hour, while in going backward it becomes nine knots. The construction of the engines enables the vessel to be turned in an exceedingly small circle, or even to rotate on her own centre. The engines, boilers, magazine, and shell-room are all below the water-line. There are four transverse watertight bulkheads, a horizontal under-water deck over the magazine, and a longitudinal central bulkhead forward of the engine. The vessels are schooner-rigged, with tripod masts of iron. There is a bunker capacity for seventy tons of coal, and the consumption at full speed is about half a ton per hour. Each vessel has accommodation for twenty-seven men, besides officers.

At the trials the vessels behaved admirably; but a severer test had been imposed upon them in their trip round from Newcastle, the weather having been very rough. The sailors on board spoke in the highest terms of the manner in which these small ships behaved themselves, and evidently had the fullest confidence in their sea-going qualities. Of course, the visitors showed much interest in the guns. These had large powder chambers and considerable length of bore, the latter being 23 calibres long. The charge of powder was remarkably heavy, the second round fired, representing a battering charge, consisting of 235 pounds of powder, in cubes of an inch and a half, the projectile weighing 535 pounds. With this charge the initial velocity of the shot is 1,817 feet, with an energy of 12,267 foot tons. This would be more than equal to the penetration of 17 inches of iron plates at a thousand yards, or 14 inches at two thousand yards. Owing to the high velocity of the shot the trajectory is very flat, thereby increasing the accuracy as well as the effect. The gun is worked, loaded, and controlled by hydraulic power, and requires only five men to attend it. It was seen that by the mere pressure on the levers the gun could be run in and out, elevated or depressed, and the loading was effected with equal facility. The hydraulic machinery worked without the slightest hitch, and the gun on board the *Zeta* was fired in the first instance by one lady, and in the second instance by another. After a highly interesting visit the party returned to town by the special train, and we may now expect soon to hear of the departure of this powerful flotilla to China. We may add that the cost of each vessel, including engines, armament, and everything, is something less than a thousand pounds per ton of gun.

A trial has been made at Chatham Dockyard, England, of a new smoke apparatus, the invention by Mr. Jenkins, boatswain of Devonport Dockyard, for enabling persons to enter compartments in the densest smoke for the purpose of extinguishing fires on board ship. The trial was eminently satisfactory, and a favorable report has been made to the Admiralty.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

DURING the last Turko-Russian war the medical staff of the Russian army ordered 38,000 pounds of quinine, 10,000 pounds of chloroform, 180,000 pounds of castor oil, and several thousand pounds of opium, gum arabic, camphor, and carbolic acid. With these they felt prepared for all emergencies.

FOUR monitor built corvettes and two iron-clad gun-boats have been ordered for the German navy, thus showing, says a Berlin newspaper, that the German government wants some small iron-clads.

THE St. Petersburg papers contain a story that a battery commander in the 31st Artillery Brigade, who sent home 50,000 rubles during the war with Turkey, has been found, on investigation, to have starved to death the horses under his charge, and pocketed the money allowed for forage, compelling his men to do the work of the poor brutes.

ENGLAND is the only European country which permits her soldiers to be flogged, and it is probably the only one which refuses to pay for their burial when they die under arms. A correspondent of the *Times* in South Africa says that the expense of a funeral is deducted from arrears in a man's pay. To make a poor private, who dies thousands of miles from home, pay for his own funeral out of remnants of wages which his impoverished wife and children would otherwise receive, is surely economy in the wrong direction.—*Liverpool Post*.

THE flashing of signals may be and is done in a variety of ways. The fundamental principle of the language flashed is the Morse telegraphic alphabet, or a special series of numerals composed of long and short signs, which are read off by specially constructed dictionaries of sentences. Thus one, two, three, four, five short flashes mean respectively 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; one long sustained light represents 6, one long one short 7, one short one long 8, two short one long 9, and one long two short 10. A pause is made between each figure, and

the signal is repeated by the sender until it is repeated by the receiver. Thus, three short flashes would be 3, two short one long would be 9, and two short would be 2; the full signal 392. Looking to the book of sentences, 392 would be found to be, "Enemy on the alert." The sun flashes are made by a specially prepared instrument called a heliograph, the principle of which is simply the angulated mirror which every school boy is thoroughly familiar with. When the days are dull and the sun not available other means are resorted to, one of the most effective being a large erection on the principle of the Venetian blind. When the laths are open, the structure at a few miles distance is invisible, but when closed, the form of a large dark tower is presented to the distant observer, which appears and disappears at short or long intervals and gives thus the like telegraphic language and conveys the same signals. The collapsible drum, the Columb magnesium lamps, the electric light, the fog horn and steam whistle are all similarly employed for the same purpose and upon the same basis, both ashore and afloat, so that under all circumstances of weather, signals of importance can always be got through distances of ten or fifteen miles.

M. LAMBERT, the French prefect who on a recent occasion, in proposing a toast, asked the company to drink to the prospect of an early war of revenge with Germany, has been dismissed from his office. A most favorable impression has been produced in Germany by this step.

ENGLAND has in commission twenty-four seagoing iron-clads and three coast defence iron-clads, besides five iron-clads and six coast defence ships ready for sea now, and nine seagoing iron-clads which might be ready in a month or six weeks.

The Duke of Sutherland has permitted the exhibition on his grounds in London of a portable railroad, said to be of extraordinary value in war. It is also specially designed for farming operations, saving labor in heavy carting.

A CAUTION to pipe smokers is contained in the experience of a French porter who recently cut the forefinger of his left hand with a knife with which he had been cleaning out his pipe. The next day the finger swelled and the arm became inflamed, while tumors appeared under the armpits. The doctor, seeing that amputation was necessary, sent the man to a hospital.

ANOTHER old-established institution is threatened with extinction. This is indeed an age when all may, at any moment, be called upon to give a reason for existence. The *Avenir Militaire*, in its last number, points out that the drummer is a soldier useless alike in time of peace and in time of war. He cannot defend himself, and he is embarrassed in his movements by an instrument which, when it is wet or has been exposed to dew in a night's bivouac, will not give forth any sound. Signals by the drum are, moreover, the French paper adds, very difficult to understand, and hardly an officer or man in the army can boast that he knows them all. Consequently in practice, when an officer wishes to give a signal, he employs almost invariably the bugle or trumpet. In the French army it is calculated there are no fewer than 8,550 drummers, or, in other words, sufficient men to form nine strong battalions. There is not, of course, anything like this number in our army, but with the present depleted state of our battalions at home, any change that would add to the number of effective soldiers, especially without cost, is worth the serious consideration of the authorities. Probably the only reason for keeping so many drummers is that the "establishment" consists of a certain number, which it has never occurred to any one to reduce. Perhaps the "cat," and the drummer who wields it, are destined to disappear together from the British army.

The French active army, this year, is set down at 479,100 men: the reserve of the active army at 144,570 men and 2,850 officers; the territorial army at 117,800 men and 6,820 officers.

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and the presence of coal on shipboard has for many years past been utilised for that purpose. But it was found that a shell exploding in a coal bunker produced very serious consequences. Bunker bulkheads were sometimes burst, and in many instances the projectile itself would find its way right through the mass of coal, and burst against the partition bulkhead. This latter result would follow in a case wherein the bunker was only partly filled, and was due to the little resistance offered to upward motion by the superincumbent coals. To remedy these defects in coal protection, Mr. Barnaby tried the effect of placing thin plates of iron at intervals among the coals, arranging them vertically and with their surfaces at right angles to the probable direction of entrance of a projectile. The effect of this simple contrivance was surprising. The small iron vessel *Oberon*, which has for the past seven years been employed at Portsmouth for the purpose of testing the effect of torpedoes, was fitted up with a coal bunker, of the breadth usually found in a merchant steamship, between her engine and boiler casing and the vessel's side. This bunker was filled with coal at one time, and patent fuel in cubical blocks at another; on each occasion loose sheets of iron were placed in it at intervals as already described. Shells were then fired at close range with the 4-ton gun, and in no case did the projectile succeed in getting through the bunker. The explosion of the shells was unattended with any serious results, one or two of the loose iron plates being simply punctured.—*Broad Arrow*.

ANOTHER addition to the Chinese navy has been sent from England to Tientsin, via Shanghai, in the shape of a torpedo boat built at Mr. Lewin's works, Fulham, on the latest improved principles. Although small, she is both perfect and formidable. Her dimensions are—length 53 feet, breadth 7 feet, draught of water 3 feet 6 inches, with a speed of 16 knots. She is built wholly of steel, and is entirely managed from below. She will work three spar torpedoes, the spars being of hollow teel; two are 30 feet long and the third 45 feet long.

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The former are fitted for a 50-lb. torpedo, the latter for 80-lbs. The torpedoes are fired by electricity with a Silvertown battery, the connecting cable passing through the centre of the spars.

THE German *Verkehrs-Zeitung* gives account of some exercises in field telegraphy lately carried out in the neighborhood of Berlin by a class of artillery and engineer officers. A line of uncovered copper wire was set up from a point on the road to Tempelhof to the railway station, a distance of about four miles, the task being accomplished in less than forty minutes. An intermediate station was next introduced, and messages were sent and received by means of the so-called American hammer, an instrument which is so small that it can be easily carried in the pocket, and which, instead of transferring the words to paper, spells them out by audible taps. Afterwards the line was extended, partly by means of uncovered and partly with insulated wire, and was carried across the Spree by a cable lying on the bed of the river. Telephones were attached to the ends of the line, and messages were transmitted by them, as well as by a variety of sending and receiving instruments.

A TRIAL has been made on board the *Bloodhound* gunboat, at Portsmouth, England, of a new means for clearing harbors of sunken mines and fixed torpedoes. At present the method adopted is to destroy the engines by countermining or by the hazardous process of "creeping." This is effected by boats being sent out to grapple for the cable connections, and then severing them by small charges of gun cotton. This mode, however, is very slow. The new method of opening a free channel for the passage of ships, as tried in the *Bloodhound*, consists in running out a couple of booms, 30 ft. in length, from the bows of the ship. Across the submerged ends is fixed a horizontal beam 38 ft. in length, having a zigzag arrangement of iron rods in the form of a W, the idea being that the open space of each V of the series, as it is pushed through the water, will enclose

the torpedo fastenings or connections, and lead them to the point at the bottom, which is fitted with a scissor contrivance the blades of which are worked by levers in connection with the captain on board. The beam searcher has a sweep of 60 ft., and the mechanism is capable of cutting through the strongest electric cable. A net, which is supported from the whiskers of the bowsprit, receives the liberated torpedo, and prevents its exploding against the operating craft. The trial proved a success.

THE inn from time immemorial has been the poetic type of comfort and enjoyment. This illustration gets double force when applied to such a hotel as the "St. Nicholas," in New York. It furnishes the model which other great hotels copy after, for its management, as shown in *cuisiniere*, in apartments and all the luxurious conveniences of the age, is perfect. The prices too are very reasonable, being only \$3.50 per diem.

#### Chew JACKSON'S BEST Sweet Navy Tobacco.

#### MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

D'ALENENAS—HITCHCOCK.—At Tallahassee Mission, Ind. Ty., August 26, 1879, by the Rev. John Elliott, of Muskogee, assisted by the Rev. S. V. Stoddard, of Fort Gibson, and the Rev. W. S. Robertson, EDMOND D'ALENENAS, of Denison, Tex., late U. S. Army, to LAURA H. HITCHCOCK, only daughter of the late D. D. Hitchcock, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

#### DIED.

[Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.]

COONEY.—At Newport, Ky., September 4, 1879, EVELINE ANNE COONEY, infant daughter of Capt. Michael Cooney, 9th Cavalry, and Catherine Connolly.

#### THE CELEBRATED DISTIN BAND INSTRUMENTS.

W. A. POND & CO., Sole Agents for the United States.

Full Price Lists Mailed on Application.

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Pure Meerschaum, Pipes, Cigar-Holders,  
Amber Mouthpieces, &c. Also, French Briar  
Root Pipes.

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heels, English grain leather, Red or Black, with or without nails. Price \$12.00 by mail, 75 cents extra for postage and registry.

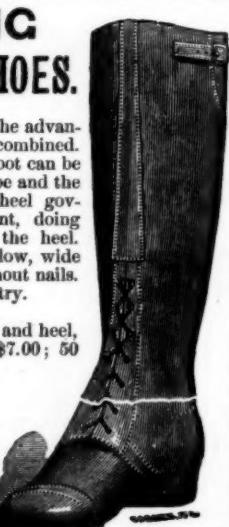
English Grain Leather ARMY SHOE, broad sole and heel, wide shank, red or black with or without nails. Price \$7.00; 50 cents extra by mail.

The above Boots and Shoes were recommended for adoption by United States Army Equipment Board.

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This metal has all the brilliancy and durability of Gold. Prices, \$8, \$10, \$15, \$20 & \$25 each. Ladies', Gent's and Boys' sizes. Patent Levers, Hunting Cases and Chronometer Balance, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watcher, Chains from \$1 to \$12 each. All the latest styles of Jewelry at one-tenth the cost of Gold. Goods sent C. O. D. by express; by ordering six you get one free. Send postal order and we will send the goods free of expense. Send stamp for our Illustrated Circular. Address, COLLINS METAL WATCH FACTORY, 235 Broadway, New York City. Watchmakers' and Jewelers' Tools and Materials. Watches Repaired. Send for Price List of Tools, &c. In ordering mention this paper.

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CIGARS BY MAIL, at \$2 to \$10 per hundred, direct from manufacturer. All kinds of Smoking and Plug Tobaccos. Smoking, 28 to 30 cts. per lb. at manufacturer. Will ship any number of lbs. ordered. Plug, 45 to 48 cts. per lb. at mfr., in 5, 10, 20, 30 and 60 lb. Packages. Samples of Tobacco will be sent by mail at an advance of 10 cts. per lb. over the regular prices, and 16 cts. per lb. for postage. Terms cash. Will give satisfactory references if desired. Z. T. WOODS, (Agent for Mts.) Mt. Union, Pa.

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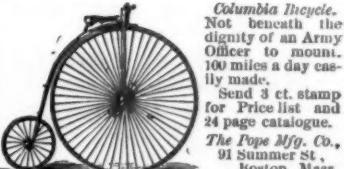
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(Cor. 23rd Street)

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2 Button White Castor, (Special Lvs.),	\$1.50
Undressed White Kid, One Button Extra Long Wrist,	\$1.50
Made Specially for us by Courvoisier.	

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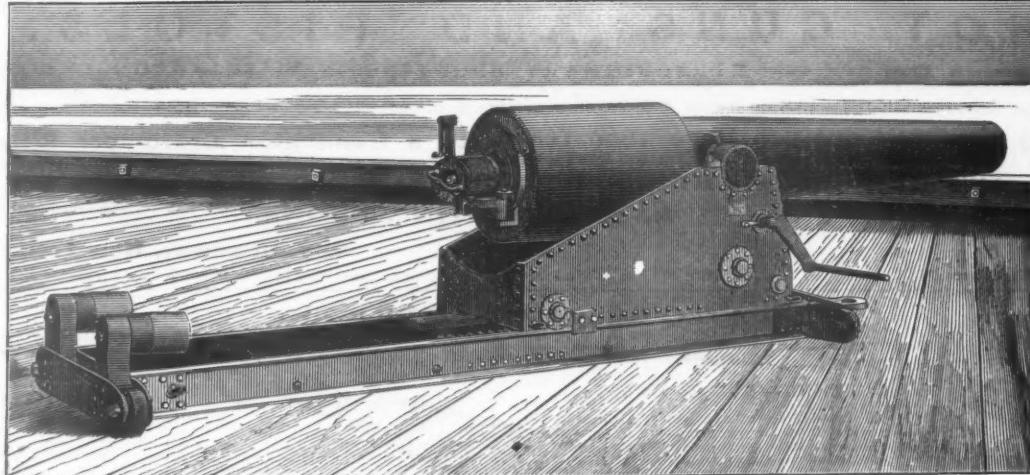
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Opens June 10, 1879.

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For the future the "Arlington" will be under the direct management of the owner, who, by careful attention, hopes to make it everything that could be desired as a home for families for Summer or Winter. Situated on the North Shore of Lake Ontario, in one of the coolest and most healthful climates on the continent—absolutely free from all local cause of disease—the air pure and invigorating—with large grounds which extend to the lake shore, with fine lawns and shade trees—it presents attractions not easily found elsewhere.

The Hotel is built of brick—contains one hundred rooms—is handsomely furnished throughout—heated with steam and lighted with gas-electric bells in every part of the house—large billiard rooms and bowling alleys; it is believed to be first-class in all respects. Good shooting, hunting and fishing in the immediate vicinity.

Cobourg, an old English town of five thousand inhabitants—the Capital of Northumberland, one of the most productive and beautiful counties in Ontario; with fine churches, public and private schools—the seat of Victoria University and Brookhurst Female College—having an educated and hospitable people—its advantages and attractions have been appreciated by all who have spent a summer at the "Arlington."

The time from Chicago, Cincinnati, and Washington City to Cobourg is twenty-four hours; from New York seventeen; from Toonto three; twelve from Montreal; and five by boat from Rochester. The steamer Norwam makes daily trips from Charlotte, the Port of Rochester, to Cobourg. The charges at Hotel remain the same: Per day . . . \$2.50. Per week . . . \$7 to \$15. Children and Nurses per week . . . \$5.00.

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### INSTRUCTION.

FIFTY-SECOND YEAR, SEPT. 10.

**THE NEW CATALOGUE** OF CHAUNCY-HALL SCHOOL,

259 Boylston St., Boston,

gives a general outline of the care taken for health, character, manners, and intellectual culture. The appendix mentions the success of the Chauncy candidates at the recent examination for Harvard.

Every year graduates from the Business Department go, thoroughly prepared, into commercial and manufacturing pursuits.

Classes are sent regularly to the

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four lessons a week are given to all male members of the school.

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### INSTRUCTION.

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Life Insurance Company,  
OF BOSTON.

*Statement for the Year Ending Dec. 31, '77.*

Total income ..... \$2,802,328.08

Total disbursements for death claims, endowments, distributions

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Total cash assets, as per Insurance Commissioner's report. 14,465,920.58

Total surplus, do. do. do. 1,031,078.58

This Company insures the lives of Officers of the Army and Navy without extra premium, except where actually engaged in warfare, which premium, if not paid at the assumption of the extra risk will not invalidate the policy, but will be a lien upon it.

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PRICES.	
Improved Air Rifle, browned frame with nickel plated barrel.	\$3.00
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COLT'S NEW BREECH LOADER,  
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